



# The CARPENTER



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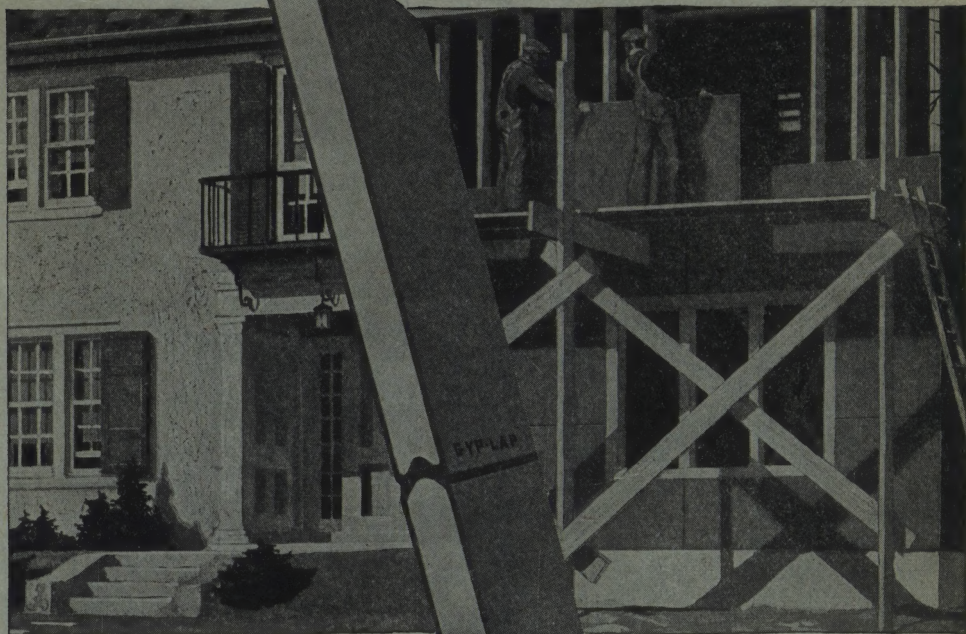


JULY, 1926

61 1120



# Protected by this mineral lumber



How many houses have you sheathed with Gyp-Lap?

If you have used this fireproof mineral lumber you know how quickly it goes up, with less than half the effort. You have found it easy to fit around openings and you have noted how the patented interlocking edges make the job wind- and weather-tight.

You have seen how these big, rock-filled sheets brace the building better than wood,

protecting it against wrack and strain.

This is the sheathing that provides fire protection. Made of gypsum rock, it cannot burn. It also insulates the house against weather—cuts fuel bills.

For full information, send coupon.

UNITED STATES GYPSUM CO.  
General Offices  
205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

## G Y P - L A P

Reg. U. S. Pat. Off.

### The FIREPROOF Sheathing

Made by the United States Gypsum Co.

Mail this today!

United States Gypsum Company

Dept. 404, 205 West Monroe Street, Chicago, Illinois

Please send me a sample and folder telling about Gyp-Lap.

Name .....

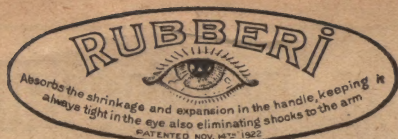
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# HELLER BROTHERS CO.

announce a  
New Hammer

## "RUBBERI"



Replacing the  
SHOCK ABSORBER.

New in design  
and better in  
quality.

Price:  
U. S. A. \$1.65  
Canada \$2.00



Drop Forged from highest grade Alloy Steel Scientifically Tempered Hand finished and with best grade pure white second growth hickory handle—

The "Rubberi" compensates for shrinkage of wooden handles under all conditions, and absorbs all shock.

Excellent balance so that hammer just fits the hand.

Ask your dealer and if he can't supply you Clip out Coupon and mail to—

HELLER BROTHERS COMPANY  
Newark, New Jersey, U. S. A.

*Good Tools Since 1836*

Rubber extends thru eye.

### Heller Hammers Set in Rubber

are fully guaranteed.  
We will gladly replace any hammer if the head ever comes loose.

**Our Products include:**

**FILES,  
RASPS,  
TOOL  
and  
STEEL**

I enclose ..... Please send me a .... oz.

"Rubberi" ..... Hammer.

Name .....

Address .....

Dealer's Name .....





# FLOOR SURFACERS!

Why not buy your sandpaper from the manufacturer that has made a specialty of Floor Surfacing Papers. For several years the

## MANNING ABRASIVE COMPANY

has paid particular attention to the development of two special papers.

The result is that

*Speed-grits* GARNET Paper and *Speed-grits* DURUNDUM Paper

will produce finer finishes—at lower costs



The coupon when filled out with name and address and mailed to our

## FLOOR SANDING DEPARTMENT

will bring you complete information, prices and order blank.

LOOK FOR THE



TRIANGLE TRADE MARK

**MANNING ABRASIVE  
COMPANY INC.**

P. O. Drawer 74

Troy, New York

MANNING ABRASIVE COMPANY, INC.  
Troy, New York.  
Send me information on Speed-grits Floor  
Surfacing Papers.



# ESTWING UNBREAKABLE HAMMERS

OVER 100,000 men who use Estwing hammers all day and every day vouch for the way this "Lifetime" hammer has saved them money, time, trouble and effort. The head and handle are forged and tempered from one piece of special, tool steel. The head cannot get loose or fly off.

## See Your Dealer Today

He will show you these hammers with the handle that is "the FIRST and ONLY strong enough for all jobs and lightest for its strength." If he has no stock use the coupon below.

## Comfortable Leather Grip

*The New Grip that Hands Cling to Without Getting Sore*

The grip on this hammer is shaped by hand for the hand. Non breakable. A non conductor of heat and electricity.

The claws will bite into and pull brads or 60d nails through a 2-inch plank.



This illustration shows one of the sole leather washers which are forced and riveted onto the light, steel shank to form the Estwing grip.

### ESTWING MANUFACTURING COMPANY, Rockford, Illinois.

Please send me the tools checked below. I enclose \$.....or will pay the postman when the tools are delivered. My money will be refunded if the tools are found faulty within 30 days.

- ☐ Curved claw hammer, 16 oz. \$2.00
- ☐ Curved claw hammer, 20 oz. \$2.25
- ☐ Straight claw hammer, 16 oz. \$2.00
- ☐ Straight claw hammer, 20 oz. \$2.25
- ☐ Half Hatchet .....\$2.25
- ☐ Utilax .....\$2.25
- ☐ Scouting Ax .....\$2.00

Name .....

Street .....

City ..... State.....

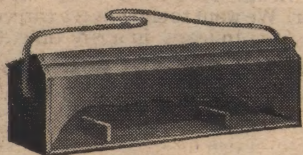
My Dealer's Name .....

(Enclose 15c extra per tool to cover shipping charges)



# *The Kennedy* "Carpenter's Tote Box"

**Durable**  
**Easy**  
**to Carry**  
**Handy**  
**to Use**  
**Inexpensive**



K-32—32 x 8 x 10 1/4



*The Kennedy All-Steel "Tote Box" was Designed by Carpenters*

They suggested the convenient design—the wooden bottom with a rack for three saws and a place for a level and a square. Then it was built to conform to the Kennedy standard of construction that for the last fifteen years has so well served the man who carries tools. No wonder carpenters from all parts of the country say it's a big help—you'll say so, too.

In it you can carry to any place on the job all the tools you need—and when you have it in the tool house at night, you can lock it with a padlock.

*The very low price is within reach of every carpenter.* See it at your hardware store—or we will send you more information on request.

**KENNEDY MANUFACTURING COMPANY**

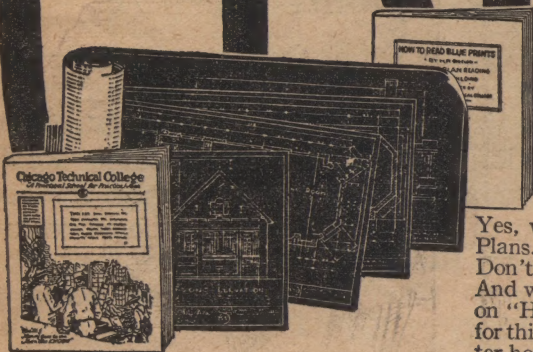
201 TYLER STREET • VAN WERT, OHIO



"AN ALL-STEEL KIT FOR EVERY NEED"



# FREE



## to Carpenters and Builders

Yes, we'll send you these *real* Blue Print Plans. They're sent Free and Postpaid. Don't send a penny. Just mail the coupon. And with the plans we send a 24-page book on "How to Read Blue Prints." No charge for this either. We want to show every carpenter how easy it is to learn, in spare time, to

### Make More Money in Building

Today a man must know plans and specifications in order to get ahead in building. He must know how to lay out work and run jobs. Guessing won't do, and skill at your trade is not enough. The big money goes to the man who *knows*.

It's easy, by this new Chicago Tech. Method, to learn quickly, right in your own home. Your spare time is enough. Age does not matter and previous school education is not necessary. If you have worked as a carpenter or builder that's enough—we know just how to help you.

### Get the Facts—Mail the Coupon—Now

Now is the time for you to decide whether you are satisfied to go along at the scale wage, bossed by others. We want the *live wires*, the "go-getters" among carpenters and builders—men who believe in themselves, and *know* that they can learn to run jobs and direct work—and later, perhaps, take contracts themselves. Such men we can help to make more money—much more money—and win success in building.

Find out what others have done. Our free booklets tell all. Mail the coupon.

### Short Training Brings Him \$450 Per Month

"When I started as a student I was a foreman at \$8.00 a day. For the past four months I have averaged \$450 per month." R. H. Edney, Asheville, N. C.

### \$9,000 in Four Months

"I have made \$9000 in four months on nine buildings" writes Wm. J. Petrasek, Chicago, Ill.

### LEARN AT HOME IN SPARE TIME

**Plan Reading—Estimating  
The Steel Square,  
Roof Framing, etc.  
Superintending—Contracting  
NO PREVIOUS SCHOOLING  
REQUIRED**

### If You Live in or Near Chicago

Visit our School for Builders, open day or evening. 500 carpenters and builders attend each year. You can get the same training at home, by mail. Same plans; same lessons; same instructors. The Coupon brings all facts *Free*.

## Mail the Coupon—Now

### Chicago Technical SCHOOL for BUILDERS

Dept. 739, 118 East 26th Street, Chicago, Ill.

Please send me without obligation, Free and Postpaid, your two Books and Blue Prints for Carpenters. It is understood that no salesman will call on me.

(Please Write or Print Name Plainly)

Name.....

Address.....

City.....State.....



# Re-roofing is profitable business

With the right kind of roofing you will be able to get these jobs and make a mighty good profit on them

Look into the possibilities of this business and you will see why so many carpenters are finding it profitable to go after the re-roofing jobs. There's a steady demand. Every year a certain number of buildings in your community need new roofs. *Somebody* gets the business and the profits. Why

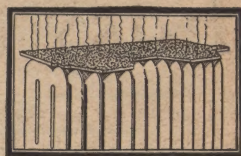
not you? Only a small amount of time and effort is required to sell your customers on the outstanding superiorities of Vulcanite Roofing. By actual demonstrations you can prove to a home owner that Vulcanite Roofing will give him the biggest money's worth.

You can prove Beaver quality to your customers with these famous 6 Daring Tests



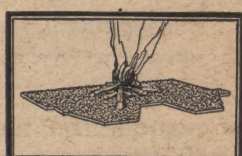
**1 Twist It—Bend It.** See how tough is Beaver Vulcanite. Note its full weight of strongest felt.

**4 Put It on a Hot Radiator.** Test its resistance to intense summer heat.



**2 Scuff It.** See how firmly embedded is its surfacing of crushed slate—proof against hardest wear.

**5 Put Burning Embers on It.** Satisfy yourself that it is truly fire-protecting.



**3 Put It on Ice—Pour Boiling Water Over It.** Prove it will stand sudden temperature changes.

**6 Soak It in Water.** See how well it is protected against moisture absorption.



**BEAVER  
VULCANITE  
ROOFING**





The original hexagon slab



## Easy to lay—stays tight

There are many reasons why Beaver Jumbo Hexagon Slabs are the finest for re-roofing.

First—they are extra thick, extra heavy and lay flat over old wood shingles.

Second—the distance from the bottom of one shingle to the top of the one beneath assures a wide seal.

Third—each slab fits automatically into the design of the others,

rapidly and without a chance of incorrect laying.

Fourth—the triple and double thicknesses of overlapping shingles insure a weatherproof roof.

Fifth—the double butts give a heavy, attractive tile-like effect.

Send for a sample. Test it—compare it. Prove its superiority to your own satisfaction. Address Dept. 1707.

THE BEAVER PRODUCTS CO., Inc., Buffalo, New York

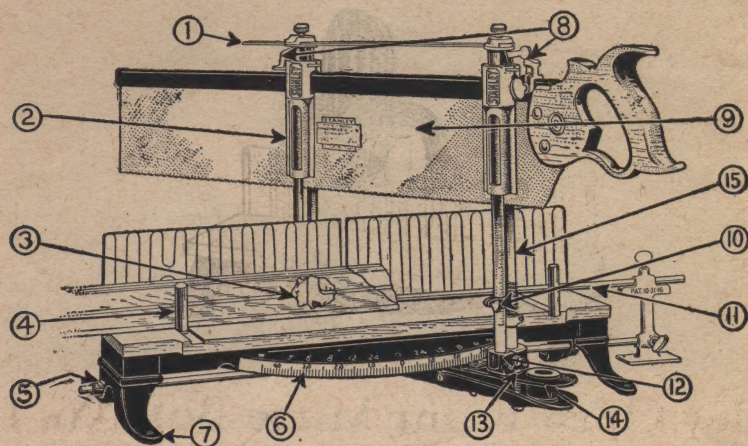
**BEAVER**  
**VULCANITE**  
 R O O F I N G



# TWO EXCEPTIONAL

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## FIFTEEN FEATURES of Stanley Mitre Box No. 358

1. Tie Bar holds uprights rigid.
2. Maximum amount of guidance for saw in all positions.
3. Adjustable spurs in back keep work from slipping.
4. Stock guides hold odd shapes and pieces tight to the back.
5. Pointed Screws level the box and stop it from sliding.
6. Graduated quadrant is numbered for sawing 4, 5, 6, 8, 12, and 24 sided figures. Swivel clamps rigid in any position.
7. Detachable legs.
8. Automatic catches hold saw above work and release it when a trip engages the front catch.
9. A first quality saw.
10. Graduated upright bars have movable stops.
11. Length stop for duplicating pieces of any length.
12. Uprights can be turned to take up play for saw.
13. Uprights can be adjusted laterally to counteract improper sharpening of saw.
14. Two sockets permit the use of a long or short saw.
15. Can be made very compact for carrying by removing the uprights.

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# STANLEY

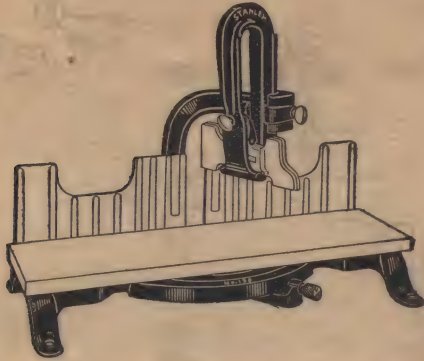
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# Stanley Mitre Boxes

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## Stanley Open Front Mitre Box No. 150

This is an excellent light weight and inexpensive mitre box that can be easily carried about from job to job. It has the following features:

1. Open front construction enables cutting lumber of extra width and makes the handling of long pieces easier.
2. It will take stock up to 4" in height.

3. Saw can be easily adjusted square with back and vertical with base.

4. Mechanical surfaces of the saw yoke and swivel arm provide a perfect fit, insuring rigidity and accuracy.

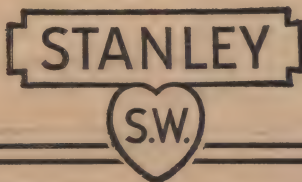
5. Swivel can be set and locked for all angles from 45° to 90°.

6. Its low cost will appeal to you.

THE STANLEY RULE AND LEVEL PLANT

NEW BRITAIN, CONNECTICUT

New York Chicago San Francisco Los Angeles Seattle



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# TOOLS

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Stanley makes a complete line of Mitre Boxes suitable for every need in the woodworking trade. These are shown, with prices, along with the complete Stanley line of tools, in Catalogue No. 34. This catalogue contains many tables of value to the carpenter. We will be glad to send a copy on request.



Send for  
Free Carpen-  
ter's Time  
Book and Sam-  
ple of White  
Rock Wall  
Board.



## White Rock Fireproof Wall Board

Offers the greatest opportunities for quick and economical construction.

### WHY?

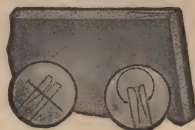
Because of its Exclusive Features—

Both sides alike—saves time in applying.

If one side becomes damaged in handling the other side can be used.

The four-ply nailing edge provides an exceptionally strong reinforcement for nails and insures smooth even joints.

You can drive a nail closer to the edge without danger of splitting.



Has been approved by the Underwriters' Laboratories.

It is made in sizes 32" and 48" wide by 6' to 10' long— $\frac{3}{8}$ " thick.

**THE AMERICAN GYPSUM CO.**  
Port Clinton, Ohio





Illustrating house with Ambler Asbestos Shingle Roof, sides covered with fire-proof Ambler Asbestos Lumber, half-timber effect.

# CARPENTERS ATTENTION!

*You can increase your profits from roofing business and furnish your customers with—Fireproof, Rotproof, Weatherproof, Everlasting roofs by using*

## AMBLER ASBESTOS SHINGLES

Get our proposition on a car load with best trade price for your territory. We can furnish the diagonal, honeycomb or American styles in many permanent colors, including: Black, Grey, Tuscan, Red, Brown, Green, etc.

**ASBESTOS  
SHINGLE, SLATE &  
SHEATHING COMPANY**  
**Ambler, Penna.**

### OR BRANCHES

Boston, Mass.	Detroit, Mich.
Buffalo, N. Y.	Minneapolis, Minn.
Chicago, Ill.	New York, N. Y.
Cleveland, Ohio	Philadelphia, Penna.
Pittsburgh, Penna.	

**Asbestos Shingle, Slate and Sheathing  
Co., Ambler, Pa.**

Please send me full particulars about your fireproof Ambler Asbestos Shingles and directions for applying same.

☐ Send your book "The Safe Roof for the Family."

Name .....

Street or R. D. ....

City ..... State.....

☐ Check here if you want a sample.

**BRANCHES IN ALL LARGE CITIES**



# File Your Hand Saws Faster and Better

**S**imonds Special Hand Saw Files are a new SIMONDS Product in Files. They are guaranteed to file **MORE** hand saws—faster and more economically than any other file now being manufactured.

Ask your Hardware Dealer to get a dozen for you if he does not already have a stock of

**SIMONDS SPECIAL  
HAND SAW FILES.**

**SIMONDS SAW AND STEEL CO.**


Fitchburg, Mass.  
5 Factories

Chicago, Ill.  
12 Branches

WITH  
**SIMONDS**  
Special Hand  
Saw Files

**Free  
Carpenters  
Guide**

If you haven't got your copy of the Carpenters Guide—the little Red Book, filled with valuable information—write for it now. It's free.



# SIMONDS

*Makers of Simonds "Blue Ribbon" Hand Saws*



# SARGENT

*Tools & Hardware*



## Time and labor saving planes and squares

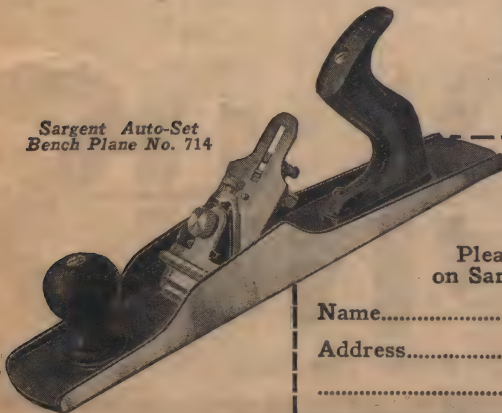
SARGENT planes and squares are designed and built for professional use exclusively. They are the handiest and most satisfactory tools of their kind you can use.

Sargent framing squares are the only squares made which require no figuring on your part. The necessary figures are all given in the rafter tables on the square. Markings are

accurate and permanent. The steel in these squares is highest grade and specially tested for trueness.

Sargent planes are made in every practical style and size—all with cutters of edge-holding chromium steel. The Auto-Set, illustrated, is a particularly convenient, time-saving type. The cutter may be removed, sharpened and replaced without changing original adjustment. See Sargent tools at your dealer's and try out your favorite style. Mail coupon to us for booklets.

*Sargent Auto-Set  
Bench Plane No. 714*



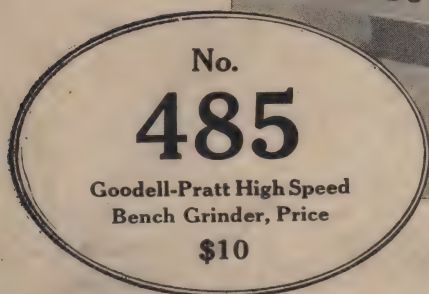
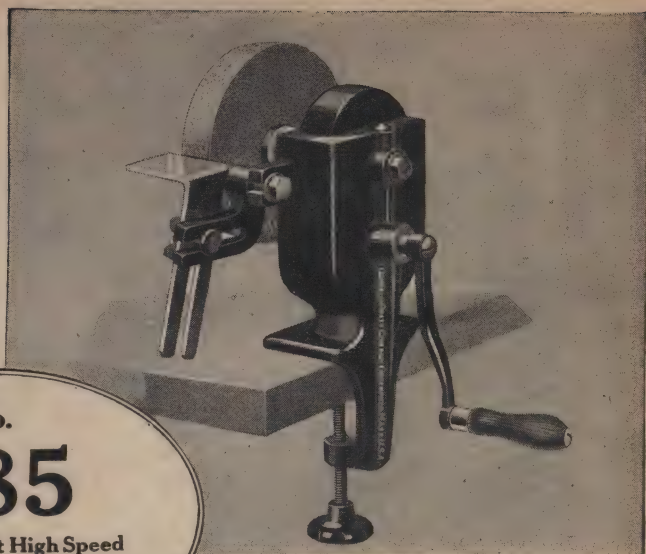
**SARGENT & COMPANY**  
*Manufacturers*  
55 Water Street, New Haven, Conn.

Please send, without cost to me, the booklet on Sargent planes and squares.

Name.....

Address.....





# Sharp tools speed your work

*Keen edges are easy with this handy, high-speed bench grinder.*

**W**ITH this Goodell-Pratt Grinder you can keep your tools in the shape you like to have them.

Can be clamped to, or detached from, your bench in ten seconds. Compact—and light enough to slip into your tool chest if you need it on the job.

The 5" x 1" abrasive wheel revolves 22 times to each turn of the handle. Gears are completely enclosed and packed in grease, insuring silent running. Work rest is adjustable.

Finished in red and black enamel. Stands 6½" above bench. Clamps to any

bench up to 2¼" thick. Weighs 10 lbs. 10 ounces. Price \$10.00.

*For heavier work ask to see our No. 585 High Speed Grinder, with 7 x 1½" wheel. No. 585 clamps to benches up to 3" thick, weighs 22 lbs. and is priced at \$15.00.*

Sold by most good hardware stores. If you don't find it easily, write for name of distributor conveniently near you.

**Send for our pocket catalog  
FREE to carpenters**

It shows the 1500 good tools by Goodell-Pratt, many of them especially for carpenters. Write for your copy TODAY.

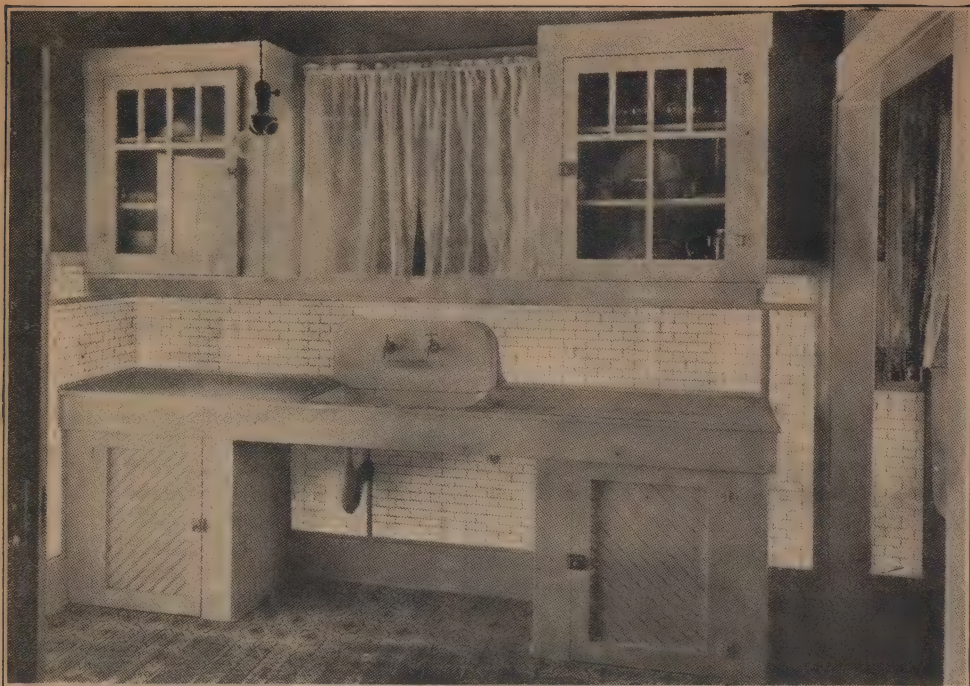
GOODELL-PRATT COMPANY, Greenfield, Mass.,

*Toolsmiths*

# GOODELL-PRATT

## 1500 GOOD TOOLS





## Profitable work for carpenters

**I**N San Antonio carpenters put in this Cornell Tile Board in the kitchen of Mr. Cox's new home.

Spick and span, hygienically clean, this kitchen will look well for years and years, and the cost to the owner was ridiculously low.

Cornell Tile Board is making friends for carpenters and home owners, because it is so well made; the tile marks are so deeply and clearly cut that several coats of paint do not fill them up; when laid, either over studding or old plaster, it gives the impression of real tile; and also because the cost is low.

Bathrooms, too, done in Cornell Tile Board, look artistic and sanitary. Such rooms add materially to the value of any home.

Get Cornell of your lumber dealer. It comes in several sized markings suitable for either small and large walls. Tile Board is a fitting companion to Cornell Wood Board and Super-Cornell. All are 100% wood products; no knots, no bark, just good clean wood.

**Cornell**  
Tile Board

Cornell Wood Products Co.,

190 No. State Street,

Chicago.





## Some Combination

Starrett  
Steel  
Tape  
No.  
620



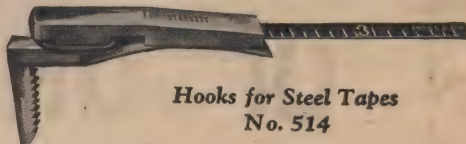
That little gadget—the Starrett No. 514 Hook for Steel Tapes—certainly saves a lot of steps, mistakes and time. Just slip it over the end of the joist or board you want to measure, walk away with the tape to the other end—and there you are. The measurement reads from the inside of the hook.

Of course, you got to have a good tape to start with—and that means a Starrett Steel Tape. No stretching or shrinking, quick reading figures with the foot figure before each inch mark, and push-button handles on the cases that save time, temper and fingernails. For accuracy they can't be beaten. Ask your dealer to show you a No. 620

Write us for free Catalog No. 23 "E".

THE L. S. STARRETT CO.

World's Greatest Toolmakers  
Manufacturers of Hacksaws Unexcelled  
Steel Tapes—Standard for Accuracy  
ATHOL, MASS.



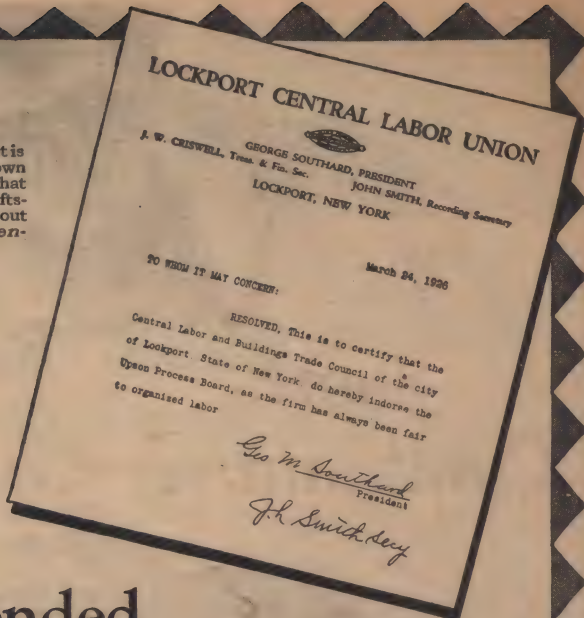
Hooks for Steel Tapes  
No. 514

# Use Starrett Tools





It is said that a prophet is without honor in his own home town. But see what the most responsible craftsmen in Lockport say about Upson Board. They endorse it



## Recommended by Union Officers in its own home town

**T**HE guiding officers of the Lockport Central Labor Union—Upson Board's home town—recommend Upson Board to union carpenters!

These officers *know* Upson Board! They know Charlie and Harry Upson, the men who developed the product that bears their name. They know the men who make Upson Board in the Upson Board factory.

They know Upson Board is harder, stiffer, nearly *twice* as strong as ordinary wallboards—the one board fittingly adapted for the finest of jobs. And they are not afraid to use it for that class of work. The Lockport Central Labor Hall itself is lined with Upson Board.

Why not try Upson Board for just one of your fine jobs? You'll like it! You'll

find it a "one man" board—great for ceilings because light in weight and easy to handle. Has a clean, strong cutting and nailing edge. Upson Self-Clinching Fasteners—a patented, exclusive Upson feature—eliminate ugly nail-heads.

Upson Board is thoroughly waterproofed, an excellent fire-retardant. Properly applied, it will neither warp nor bulge. The dependability of Upson Board is abundantly proved by its use in over a million buildings, with a year-after-year record of less than one complaint to every 8,000,000 feet sold.

### Sure-fire plan sure gets business

Ask us to tell you about this plan that has increased the earnings of hundreds of contractors in towns just like yours.

Whether you are an independent builder, or employed, this plan will help you. Get the facts today. They have helped others—they can help you. Mail the coupon now!

# UPSON BOARD

PROCESSED

The Upson Company  
726 Upson Point, Lockport, N. Y.  
Please send me samples of Upson  
Products and details of your Sure-  
Fire Plan to help me increase my  
earnings.

NAME .....

ADDRESS .....



# CARPENTERS

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*Audels Guides answer questions—solve problems. Here Are Some Of The Hundreds Of Subjects Covered:—*

How To Use Various Tools

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How To Figure—Builders Arithmetic

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How To Make Estimates

How To Figure Specifications

How To Frame Houses

How To Frame Roofs

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— With thousands of diagrams that make each subject easy to understand



## A PRACTICAL AID TO GOOD WORKMANSHIP

The carpenter who likes his work and takes pride in his craft will find AUDEL'S CARPENTERS & BUILDERS GUIDES to be of lasting value. A complete, standard reference work for the journeyman. A step-by-step study course for the apprentice.

The practical carpenter who has learned what he knows by hard experience will find much in these handy guides that will add to his skill, efficiency and reputation. These guides are highly recommended and endorsed as being a helping-hand, short-cut method of gaining success in your profession.

Practical diagrams and easy explanations show you how to handle any carpentry job in the easiest, most economical, most approved and most modern manner. Highly recommended and endorsed by the trade.

### READ FOR PROFIT—Testimonials

To earn more—learn more! Thousands of Carpenters have read over these Guides to their profit. A few of their letters:—

"I have only had my Guides a month and have received a raise in salary already."

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"The Steel Square information in your Guides is worth the price of the whole set."

D. Wilkinson, Ashburton, N. Z.

"Information gained from your Guides puts me in line to earn top scale as a carpenter."

E. Kirkpatrick, Slave L., Alberta.

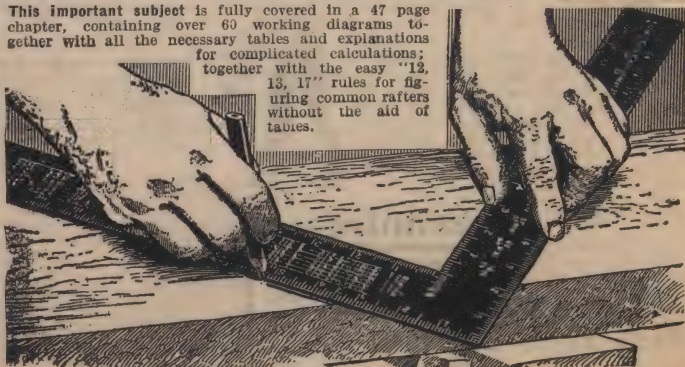
"I get the same instruction and information from your Guides that another concern wanted to charge me \$94.00 for."

W. Swinson, Brooklyn, N. Y.

## HOW TO USE THE STEEL SQUARE

This important subject is fully covered in a 47 page chapter, containing over 60 working diagrams together with all the necessary tables and explanations

for complicated calculations; together with the easy "12, 13, 17" rules for figuring common rafters without the aid of tables.





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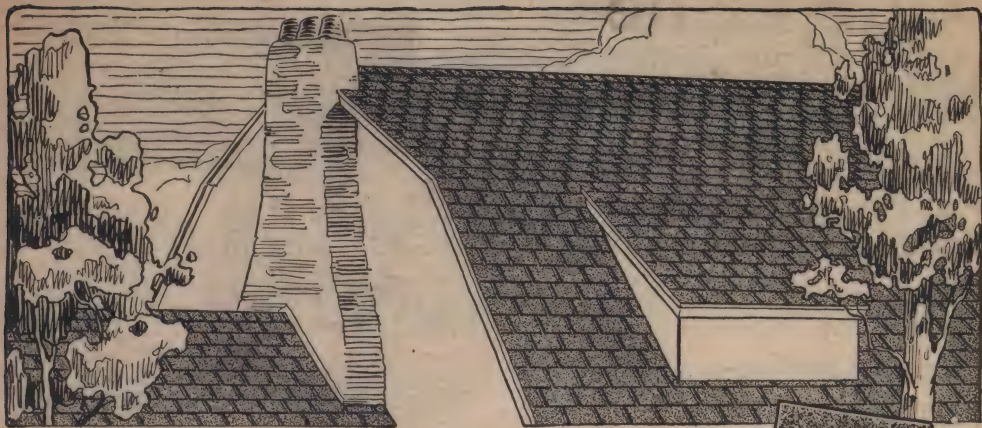
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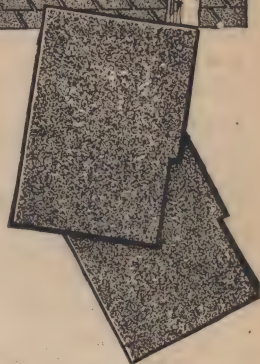
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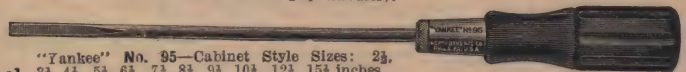
**"YANKEE"—on the tool you buy, means the utmost in quality, efficiency and durability.**



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# "YANKEE" TOOLS

*Make Better Mechanics*





# Let "the way it cuts" be your test of a saw

*Not the shape . . . nor the finish;  
nor the spring in the blade.  
But the way it CUTS, and keeps  
on cutting, year after year.  
Let that be your test of a saw.*

**T**HINK about this saw question. You spend many hours each working day with a saw. You must have a saw that cuts. There is no way to test a saw in a hardware store that will prove it will last twenty years or three weeks.

Except this! You can look for a name that has stood every test of carpentry for 85 years.

Henry Disston knew what a saw must do for carpenters. He worked out his own steel to make such a saw.

. . . balanced it to move naturally with your arm, tempered and tensioned it to give spring and life to the blade. Tapered it for free clearance in the cut.

So—decide on a Disston. Then think about shape, about temper and finish.



Here's the D-8 skew back saw, wide blade, favorite of carpenters for two generations.



Or you may want a lighter saw—a narrower blade.



Try the D-20 skew back saw. Or the D-23 if you like a straight back.

But if you want the finest of all saws, ask your hardware man to



show you the Disston D-115 saw.

Pick your shape. Disston makes them all. Suit yourself as to hang and balance. But be sure it's a Disston Saw.

**Henry Disston & Sons, Inc.**

Makers of "The Saw Most Carpenters Use"  
Philadelphia, U. S. A.

# DISSTON






# THE CARPENTER

Entered July 22, 1915, at INDIANAPOLIS, IND., as second class mail matter, under Act of Congress, Aug. 24, 1912

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## NOTICE

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All contracts for advertising space in "The Carpenter," including those stipulated as non-cancellable, are only accepted subject to the above reserved rights of the publishers.

## A Home Song

By Henry Van Dyke

*I read within a poet's book  
A word that starred the page;  
"Stone walls do not a prison make,  
Nor iron bars a cage!"*

*Yes, that is true; and something more  
You'll find, where'er you roam,  
That marble floors and gilded walls  
Can never make a home.*

*But every house where Love abides,  
And Friendship is a guest,  
Is surely home and home-sweet-home;  
For there the heart can rest.*



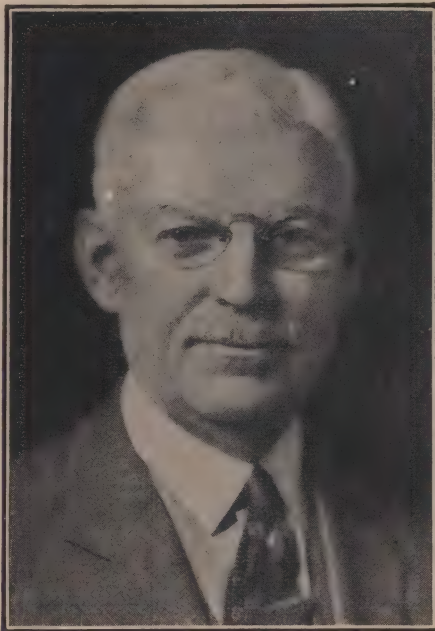
## THE GENERAL SECRETARY'S SILVER JUBILEE



ON July 24, 1926, Brother Frank Duffy will have served a quarter of a century as General Secretary of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America. During that period he has seen many changes take place in our organization. From a membership of 87,000 it has grown to a membership of over 400,000. Wages have doubled and trebled. The hours of labor per day have been reduced; better working conditions have been established; the eight-hour day is now a permanent fixture; the Saturday half-holiday is in force and effect and the establishment of the five-day week is in operation. General working and living conditions have been greatly improved.

A quarter of a century ago the Organized Labor movement was weak; now it is strong, forceful, aggressive and with all just. It has taken its place as a recognized factor in the daily life of the nation. It is looked upon as a force for good and a power to be reckoned with where greed, avarice and selfishness predominate.

Twenty-five years ago the General Office consisted of a few rooms in the Lippencott Building, Philadelphia, Pa. Now we have our own office building in Indianapolis, Ind., known and desig-



Frank Duffy, General Secretary

General Secretary Duffy took an active part in all this work and his advice was sought on many occasions. He is not only the General Secretary of the organization, but he is also the Secretary of the General Executive Board, the Secretary of the Board of Trustees, the Editor of "The Carpenter," the Historian of the organization and a Vice-President of the American Federation of Labor. He holds membership in Local Union No. 75 of Indianapolis. When he became General Secretary twenty-five years ago, he held membership in Local Union No. 478 of New York City, N. Y. Thirty years ago he represented that Union in the New York District Council and for several years was an officer of that Council.

In the re-organizing campaign which took place in New York City in 1917, Local Union No. 478 became Local Union No. 488 and that Union has decided to tender a reception to the General Secretary in honor of his Silver Jubilee on its regular meeting night, Monday, July 26, 1926, so that he can meet his old friends who were in harness with him over a quarter of a century ago, and at the same time become acquainted with those who have since joined.

The New York District Council also invited the General Secretary to a reception in his honor on July 28, 1926.

nated as "Carpenters' Building," well fitted and equipped to transact the business of the organization. We also have our own printing plant at our General Office, with up-to-date machinery and the latest and best equipment to get out our official monthly Journal, "The Carpenter" on time and forward it to the home of each member. Besides that, we have under way the establishment of a Home, for our aged members, at Lakeland, Florida, and the creating of a Pension for those who may not want to take advantage of the Home.



On his anniversary, July 24th, we can say:

"So today you stand amongst us  
And our hearts are filled with glee,  
When we gather 'round about you  
On this day of Jubilee.

"May your Silver days but lengthen  
To the lustre of the gold,  
And the days that stretch before you  
Teem with blessings many fold."

## CHILD LABOR



At the Biennial Convention of the General Federation of Women's Clubs in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 27th, President Green of the American Federation of Labor said:

"The labor of little children is a gruesome subject. To our minds it brings depression and we shudder when we think of a child being forced to spend its early years in the cages and within the bars of industry. Such a policy is hostile to our modern sense of fairness and if we take notice of Child Labor we are, for humanity's sake bound to denounce it and exert every power of expression in an effort to secure the help of all people in achieving our avowed purpose of ending it.

"There are two fundamental reasons why organized labor has taken a positive, determined position against child labor. The first is the humane reason, the second is the economic reason. For centuries the years of childhood were happy for the children received the care of the mother, the blessing of freedom of play and action and the casual instruction in primitive hunting and tilling of the soil. There was but slight differentiation between the activities of all children for even those of the most barbaric tribes protected and cared for their young ones until they were able to care for themselves.

"It is the natural right of all children to be free from bodily toil and the crushing discipline of time. In childhood sleep, food, play and education should be received. The open air, the flowers and the trees should have their part in forming the character and bodily strength of the child. It is inhuman to take a child from its mother's care, love and protection and place it by a

hazardous piece of machinery to perform manual labor. It is criminal to maim and cripple these little ones. It is a sin against Heaven to earn a profit from the fatigue of an undeveloped undernourished girl or boy. These facts cannot be denied. They must be conceded. Conscious of your thorough understanding of this phase of the matter I feel I can now devote myself to the second reason for the attitude organized labor has taken.

"The aim and purpose to which we are enthusiastically devoted is to secure for the adult breadwinner of a family, a wage high enough to make it possible for the family or those dependent upon the wage earner to live in a decent home, in accordance with the accepted American standard of living. The unexcelled efficiency of the American worker and the enlarged scope of his industrial productivity, due to our highly specialized type of industry, make it imperative that the workers share with the employers in an equitable division of the profits of their efficacious labor and the earnings of industry.

"Our American standard of living, in its strictest sense, means proper food, shelter and clothing, and the care and protection of children. It means education in our common schools and the opportunity to work when the body and mind are so developed that growth will not be stunted and delayed and the power to reason and to act will enable them to avoid industrial accidents.

"When the labor of children is placed in the open market with the labor of men and women the opportunity of the adult wage earners to labor is reduced and the standard of wages is lowered. Immediately these detrimental influences affect the home life, the community life, and the individual life of the



workers. Those who do not toil in industry are little concerned and such evil effects as are visited upon them come indirectly and are little noticed.

"When we realize that approximately two million children in the United States, between the ages of ten and fifteen years inclusive, are working for wages we can fully appreciate what a great displacement of adult labor is taking place. Each child is taking the place of an adult worker who supports a dependent family. These children are not engaged in light and easy employment but spend long hours in, the beet-fields, the tobacco fields, the canneries, the textile mills and the manufacturing industries.

"North Carolina permits an eleven hour day and a sixty hour week. Several large states permit children under sixteen years of age to work fifty-four hours a week and in many of these states provision is made for longer hours of toil in case the repair of broken machinery interferes with the normal course of employment.

"One of the most deplorable features of the program of long hours is the fact that thousands of children are forced to work in the night time when they should be permitted to sleep and repair the ravages of a long day of toil. Ugly as the comparison must seem I wish to call your attention to the fact that many states guard with greater care the welfare and physical comfort of their convicts. Most states which have convict labor only permit that labor to extend over an eight hour period daily. While a convict is only permitted to work eight hours, a child, under sixteen years of age, is forced to work ten or twelve hours. The records show that about twenty thousand out of the eighty thousand convicts in the state penal institutions are employed in the manufacture of articles which are sold in the open market. The goods manufactured by these convicts and sold on the market are estimated to amount to \$43,000,000.00 yearly.

"The products of child labor are also sold on the open market. The manufacturers of this country whose products compete with those made by convicts are persistently demanding that laws be enacted prohibiting convicts from making

goods to be placed on the market. It is strange, indeed, that these same employers' associations, chambers of commerce and employers of labor are fighting federal legislation which will take children out of the workshops and factories and simultaneously they are fighting against the introduction of prison-made goods upon the market.

"Where the sale of convict-made goods has been prohibited the chief reason for such action was the fact that the labor of the convict displaced the labor of the free worker. In like manner the labor of the child displaces the labor of the adult wage earner.

"We must now address ourselves to the urgent need of the situation. We have a representative form of government.

"By our votes we elect those who shall form our governmental policies, both state and federal. They are elected by the people and to the people they owe their steadfast allegiance. Under our republican form of government, under our modern civilization, they are pledged, by their oaths, to give protection to each and all, the weak with the strong, the poor with the rich, the lowly with the mighty. They are charged with the majesty of our form of government and the maintenance of our human welfare and progress. We have placed our national pride in their hands and we demand of them that they keep that pride untarnished and unspoiled. If they fail to keep their trust they are unworthy of it, and, mindful of our inalienable right to give consent, we cease to allow them to govern.

"What, then, were the feelings of all public-spirited, intelligent, right-minded citizens of our country when the legislators of state after state betrayed their trust! Amazement, disbelief, horror visited themselves upon all groups of people who had sought for the protection of the children of the United States. Realizing the children are to be the future citizens of our country, knowing that in the young generation rested our hope of sound national and international policies, appreciating the necessity of education and proper training for citizenship, by precept and example, the refusal of the states to grant to the government the protection of our children



was a shock and surprise to the proponents of the doctrine of child protection.

"Some argued the state should not be deprived of its right to govern its citizens. They did not see that by their vote they actually asserted that power. It was not denied them. They were given one stupendous opportunity to exercise it.

"To give to the United States authority and power to see that the children of all the United States, the children in the most progressive state, the children in the most backward state, were given the same degree of legislative protection, the same opportunity of growth and development, the same chance to live and become useful citizens would not be waiving states' rights. It would be putting states' power in higher hands, joining in unison with other states in a high and lofty purpose. It meant that our states would again be united, united in the care and protection of our children and the perpetuation of our pride of country.

"Five million working men and women in America, the organized wage earners of the United States, led by the American Federation of Labor, undertook the accomplishment of having enacted laws which would prevent child labor. They were joined by other large and influential groups and when success rested upon their banner they were overjoyed. The truth had become visible to all men and the children of the United States were enfolded in the loving arms of the nation.

"Then came a rude awakening. The law, as enacted, was declared unconstitutional. The loving arms were outstretched and the little bodies dropped into the maw of industry, to be destroyed. Consternation took the place of joy and a solemn and terrible determination entered our hearts. In the heat of disaster, we vowed to apply ourselves and our lives to the task and with everlasting faith and courage we again entered the field of contest. A constitutional amendment was formed and presented to the Congress of the United States.

"Its importance and its human appeal gave it endorsement and it was passed by the Congress of the United States and remanded to the states for ratifica-

tion. We were confident of the outcome. It seemed impossible to fail, but even in the flush of confidence we did not cease our efforts or slacken our endeavor.

"In a calm, heroic way we undertook to bring to completion, a second time, our task of years. Side by side the sponsors of the movement worked and pleaded for the ratification of the amendment. But, to our dismay, we found our strength could not open the doors of ignorance and intolerance which were confining the children in industry. The Legislatures of many states refused to give ratification to the amendment. States which had voted 'Aye,' in favor of prohibition, states which had voted 'Aye' when the federal income tax law was passed, states which had voted 'Aye' when the question of women's suffrage was presented to them voted 'Nay', when 'Nay' meant the government could not, by federal legislation, protect the lives of the children of the nation.

"We claim to protect the health and welfare of our adult citizenry, but we deny to children the merest expression of national interest in their welfare. The children who are fortunate enough to have been born or to live in progressive states are protected by able and satisfactory laws. Their less fortunate brothers and sisters, in the backward, unprogressive states, are compelled to enter into competition with them. We maintain all children are entitled to the same degree of care and protection—no matter what their status—if they live under the protection of our glorious flag.

"The farmers of the United States have been credited with doing great harm to the cause. They have been easy victims to misrepresentations and malicious propaganda. They have not used their power of reasoning but, in many cases, have swallowed the assertion that such an amendment would interfere with the right of a parent over his child. The law prescribes the right of a parent over his child. All parents must obey the law. If the law interferes with a right it is unconstitutional and can be set aside. To say that the amendment would prohibit a girl from helping her mother do housework, or prevent a boy from helping his father on a farm is such an insipid argument that so substantial a person as the American farmer would be expected straightway to deny its feasibility to do such things.

"Instead we are treated to the sad exhibition of seemingly intelligent people advancing this as a reason for acting against the amendment. If such people are going to believe such mis-information then we must leave them to the error of their ways and direct our efforts towards those who have powers of comprehension and reasoning, to the moving, inspirational forces of our present day. The shirking of a duty by one great class of our people makes it more incumbent upon the remaining groups to share the added burden and combat the insidious forces of falsehood, misrepresentation and deceit.

"The future glory of our nation rests with its future citizenship. If we are to keep our foremost position in the group of nations, if we are to continue to lead in industrial progress, enlightened policies and civic pride, then we must not sheathe our sword until we have cut down the opponents of this humane measure and have forced them to cry, 'Surrender.'

"Public attention must be centered upon this great question of public weal. We must advance upon the forces of opposition and with our mighty hosts we must put to rout the enemy. The gates of the mills and the factories must

be opened so that the children may go forth into the fields and their places at the looms and machines may be taken by their natural protectors, the wage earners and breadwinners of America. The laughter of little children, the shrill cries and shrieks of boys and girls upon the playground will come from the little lips that have cried and moaned from exhaustion following long hours of toil.

"If you have been unmindful of the little ones, if you have not yielded to their silent appeal, I ask you to do only this. Seek a child, your own child or the child of a friend, look into its sweet face of innocence and love and ask yourself this question, 'What would I be willing to do to prevent her from going to work in a mill?' And it is certain in your mind will come a vision of the two million children, like unto this child, who are rising at an early hour each day, and, with a bucket or bundle of cold, unpalatable lunch, going to work — to work, if you please, in competition with full grown men and women. And you will cry 'No,' and you will call upon your representatives, one by one, instructing them, in your name, to say 'No,' to those who would exact profit from a child's toil, 'No,' to those who oppose the abolition of child labor."

## CHILD NIGHT WORKERS



HE mill owners of North Carolina refused to allow the university of that state to make an investigation of the conditions of the mills of that state.

However, upon the request of various women's organizations and the trade unions, the Governor authorized an investigation to be made in plants where women and children are employed.

Mr. Robert Lassiter, a cotton mill operator and a member of the directorate of the Richmond Federal Reserve Bank in congratulating the Governor upon his decision, said:

"The employment of women and children in night work in southern cotton mills is more than a social mistake, it is an economic crime and should be prevented by the state.

"The result of night work by women and children, even though the children

be of legal age, can not be justified by morals or common sense.

"The fixed policy of running the mills at night, and using women and children in them for such work can have but one result, and that will be harmful, vitiating and destructive to the industry itself.

"It is the economic blunder and crime of the thing, the anti-business phase of it, that has impressed me. I am opposed to it and will be delighted to have the cover torn off the situation as now exists in the state and throughout the south. It will be the salvation of the cotton manufacturing industry itself, if the elimination of this primal cause of all its evils can be brought about."

We are glad to learn that some operators are not as black as they are painted, and we congratulate Mr. Lassiter upon his manly and humane stand on this question.



## THE SAN FRANCISCO TROUBLE

(By N. H. McLean, Secretary-Treasurer, Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters.)



**T**AXATION without representation caused a war for independence by the 13 colonies in 1776 and the same injustice is causing 10,000 carpenters to enter a struggle for their independence and for the fundamental rights of American citizenship—the right to be heard.

In the San Francisco bay district, every carpenter is being taxed in lost wages from \$1 to \$4 per day, because the San Francisco Industrial Association paid patriots of "big business," is being paid to establish and maintain an \$8 wage for carpenters, while other cities are paying \$9, \$10, \$11 and \$12 per day.

From \$10,000 to \$40,000 per day is taken away from the carpenters of this bay district and diverted into the coffers of big business.

From \$10,000 to \$40,000 per day is withheld from the channels of trade and added to the fortunes of those who need it not.

Let the people of this district understand that the only thing that these paid patriots of big business have reduced is the wages of the poor. They have not reduced the cost of construction.

Compare this \$8 carpenter wage scale with carpenters' wage scales in other cities.

Hundreds of other cities range from \$9 to \$12 per day, but that is not the whole story. The high wages paid in other cities guarantee efficiency with the result that buildings are constructed at less cost than they are built for under this cheap wage plan of the San Francisco Industrial Association.

San Francisco is now in the process of ridding itself of its disciples of low wages and high prices, who are breeders of industrial discord and discontent.

The San Francisco Industrial Association was originally created by the Chamber of Commerce and thereafter cast adrift by that organization.

Through a process of self-appointment and self-confirmation, it has usurped unto itself a pretended right to represent the people.

There are no wage earners or poor people among the members of the San Francisco Industrial Association, which clearly indicates that in the mind of the San Francisco Industrial Association only the rich and well-to-do constitute the public. The San Francisco Industrial Association does not recognize the poor as being worthy of consideration.

Strike breakers are now being brought into San Francisco for the purpose of forcing our resident citizens to walk the streets. Guards and gunmen are being organized. Strike breakers are being imported to take the place of the law abiding resident citizen workmen, and want and misery are thus being brought to the wives and children of workmen. Such a condition unquestionably will bring chaos and disorder as well as a serious loss of business to San Francisco's merchants.

Strike breakers do not stimulate and encourage trade and business. On the contrary, they demoralize and degrade not only business but the moral standards of a city. This deplorable condition is being forced upon San Francisco by a discredited and repudiated clique, formerly part of the Chamber of Commerce, because the carpenters have dared to presume that, as American citizens, they are free men and entitled to a voice in their own affairs.

It is peculiarly significant that this self-constituted dictator of public weal—the San Francisco Industrial Association—deals only with those things that affect the poor, namely, the price of labor and working conditions. They attempt to set the price of labor and dictate working conditions but they do not attempt to interfere with the setting of prices for such commodities as cement, lumber, brick, iron or other building materials. In the case of such merchandise, the San Francisco Industrial Association readily agrees that the price should be set by those who have them for sale.

The San Francisco Industrial Association recognizes it as a fundamental right of manufacturers and dealers to set the price of their wares and commodities, but it denies any similar right to labor.

The Congress of the United States has declared that the labor of a human being is not a commodity. The laws of the land recognize the fact that the labor of the human being is part of the workman himself. Yet, the San Francisco Industrial Association takes the position that workmen have no right or no say as to the conditions under which they shall work.

Carefully and covertly do the oppressors of the poor attempt to cover their schemes. They would take away from the toilers of the nation their every protection and their every right. Preaching false economy, they would cut the wages of the workers and increase the cost of

production while pretending a friendship for those they would destroy.

Five years of continuous effort on the part of the Bay Counties District Council of Carpenters to meet with our employers has proven of no avail. Every effort has been thwarted by the San Francisco Industrial Association or their agents. We have made every possible honest endeavor to enter into peaceful negotiations with our employers during the past five years. However, the San Francisco Industrial Association will not permit our employers to meet and negotiate an agreement with us.

All honest citizens should join with the carpenters who have been forced to fight for that which is the guaranteed right of every American citizen—the right to a voice in their own affairs—the right to be heard.

## INDIANA IS SEEING THE LIGHT



SOME two months ago two Vice-Presidents of the International Association of Street Railway Employees were sent to Indianapolis presumably to bring about a better state of organization among the men engaged in that craft. They were hardly registered at the hotel when they were waited upon by representatives of the police department and told to get out of the city. When they did not comply they were arrested as vagrants and held under bond. As soon as they were liberated they were again arrested and held under a heavier bond. They then applied for an injunction against the Mayor and Chief of Police, from interfering with them in their work and a temporary restraining order was granted. The case was heard before Special Judge Solon T. Carter in Superior Court Room Three on Saturday, June 5, 1926, when a motion was made to dissolve the temporary restraining order. This, the Judge over ruled and in doing so characterized the acts of the police department in arresting organizers of the Union as "almost criminal."

doing so in the belief that a union of street railway employees would result in a strike similar to that of 1913, when riots took place."

Judge Carter made the Injunction against the police department permanent and ordered City Corporation Counsel Rucker to prepare a Court entry written "so simple a police officer could understand it, and stating on what grounds the police may make arrests." The Judge also called attention to the fact that the law in Indiana specifically states that "no officer can arrest a person for a misdemeanor unless he has a warrant or sees the offense committed," at the same time ruling that "the organizing of a union is a lawful occupation." The Court further declared that "the evidence showed that the men arrested on vagrancy charges and placed in jail under high bonds were not idle. Such a practice by the police is criminal, because it has been shown these men were as busy as bees. The placing of red-blooded men in jail illegally would aggravate a strike, and probably result in riots and bloodshed if one took place."

The city corporation counsel informed the Court that in the future the police department will not order such arrests before obtaining legal counsel.

Alvah J. Rucker, the City Corporation Counsel admitted that "he honestly believed the police acted foolishly in making the arrests, but were prompted in



# FEDERAL GOVERNMENT INTENDS SPENDING \$19,000,000 IN BUILDING CONSTRUCTION WORK THIS YEAR



EARLY in June, Secretary Mellon, of the Treasury Department, announced that a \$19,000,000 Federal building program would go into effect this year and would cover fifty-seven cities, as the first step under the \$165,000,000 public building law recently enacted.

The new law authorizes appropriation of \$15,000,000 to complete the old program, \$50,000,000 for buildings in Washington, and \$100,000,000 for structures in other cities.

It is planned to start work on new buildings this summer in the following cities if Congress approves.

City.	Total Cost.	First Appro- priation.
Juneau, Alaska .....	\$727,500	\$75,000
Globe, Ariz. ....	165,000	100,000
Durango, Col. ....	200,000	100,000
Branford, Conn. ....	65,400	40,000
Coeur d'Alene, Idaho	250,000	100,000
Mt. Carmel, Ill. ....	100,000	75,000
Des Moines, Ia. (Courthouse) ....	600,000	100,000
Shelbyville, Ky. ....	70,000	30,000
Caribou, Me. ....	70,000	50,000
Newburyport, Mass. .	102,000	75,000
Southbridge, Mass. .	80,000	60,000
Montevideo, Minn. ...	75,000	30,000
Missoula, Mont. ....	175,000	125,000
Fallon, Nev. ....	69,500	50,000
Bayonne, N. J. ....	230,000	130,000
East Orange, N. J. ...	285,000	100,000
Montclair, N. J. ....	260,000	100,000
East Las Vegas, N. M.	151,000	50,000
Long Island City, N. Y.	300,000	150,000
Syracuse, N. Y. ....	1,500,000	800,000
Yonkers, N. Y. ....	500,000	200,000
Wilson, N. C. ....	285,000	110,000
Jamestown, N. D. ....	200,000	75,000
Akron, O. ....	565,000	100,000
Fremont, O. ....	175,000	90,000
Lewistown, Pa. ....	108,500	50,000
McKees Rock, Pa. ....	85,000	40,000
Lancaster, S. C. ....	75,000	50,000
Chamberlain, S. D. ...	54,000	25,000

Athens, Tenn. ....	90,000	60,000
Seattle, Wash. ....	3,800,000	500,000
Williamson, W. Va. .	195,000	95,000
Madison, Wis. ....	635,552	150,000
Buffalo, Wyo. ....	85,000	40,000
Cody, Wyo. ....	90,000	40,000
Marine Hospital, Chi- cago .....	233,000	100,000
Marine Hospital, De- troit, Mich. ....	600,000	250,000
Marine Hospital, Sa- vannah, Ga. ....	18,000	18,000

The program also covers the purchase of sites this year in the following cities. Buildings were authorized for them in 1913.

The amount of the appropriation to be asked and the cost of the completed buildings are included in the table.

City	Site Appro- priation.	Cost of Building.
San Pedro, Cal. ....	\$60,000	\$680,000
Metropolis, Ill. ....	15,000	75,000
Paxton, Ill. ....	15,000	80,000
Wyandotte, Mich. .	30,000	110,000
St. Louis, Mo. (of- fice building) ..	500,000	1,100,000
Goldfield, Nev. ....	10,000	65,000
Newark, N. J. ....	1,600,000	2,275,000
Wilmington, O. ...	35,000	260,000
Donora, Pa. ....	20,000	75,000
Olyphant, Pa. ....	20,000	50,000
Sayre, Pa. ....	20,000	80,000
Tamaqua, Pa. ....	27,000	85,000
Waynesburg, Pa. ...	25,000	75,000

Secretary Mellon said:

"It is the present intention of the Treasury and Post Office Departments to place the entire list of buildings under construction within three years, and to complete this portion of the building program as soon thereafter as possible."

The \$50,000,000 program for Washington provides for a \$10,000,000 home for the Department of Commerce, a \$6,900,000 archives building, a \$7,950,000 internal revenue bureau building, an office building for the Department of Agriculture and additions to some of the present government structures."

## ACTIVITY IN BUILDING TO CONTINUE



**B**UILDING during the first five months of the year represents an expenditure of nearly \$3,000,000,000, according to a nationwide survey by the Indiana Limestone Quarrymen's Association.

"A huge volume of new work is contemplated and will soon be under way, judging from the very large number of building permits issued in cities and towns throughout the country during recent weeks. Such new work should assure continued high activity throughout the remainder of this year.

"A feature of the month was the signing by President Coolidge of the public building bill with an appropriation of \$165,000,000 from which more than 150 cities will benefit. The measure provides for the erection and repair of federal buildings in cities to be designated by the Treasury Department. A national survey of conditions will be made before the new building program is mapped out.

"The increasing number of federal, state and municipal works programs for the ensuing year, together with the probability of large electrical and railway expansion and improvement, are the factors that give promise of a continuing demand for heavy construction. The higher living standards brought about largely by better wage conditions, coupled with the migration to the suburbs due to the motor car, has provided the underlying strength in home build-

ing, which still accounts for close to 50 per cent of the country's construction.

"Marked activity was recorded in school building, while commercial, public works and industrial building accounted for about 38 per cent of the total construction volume for the last month.

## Reversal of Conditions

"Comparing the building situation this year with that of 1925, it is interesting to note a reversal of conditions. The first five months of last year showed substantial increases in building contracts in the Philadelphia, Pittsburgh, Chicago and Boston districts and a decrease in the New York district. The same period this year marks a decrease in the Pittsburgh, Philadelphia and Boston districts, with a 51 per cent increase in New York, and substantial increases all over the south. Chicago is about keeping pace with last year's extensive program.

"In point of valuation of building permits in twenty cities, New York leads for the first five months, with Chicago, Detroit, Philadelphia, Los Angeles, Cleveland, San Francisco, Boston, St. Louis, Baltimore, Houston, Seattle, Pittsburgh, Milwaukee, Kansas City, Atlanta, Buffalo, Dallas, Minneapolis, Indianapolis following in about the order named.

"With the excellent record established so far this year, and with no tangible evidence of impending curtailment, the building industry has good reason to be optimistic."

## THE ROOF



**T**HE roof stands more severe attacks of the elements than any other portion of the house.

The sun, wind and rain beat upon it, the snow weighs it down, and it is exposed to the assaults of the winds and the storms in greater degree than other parts of the structure.

After a few years' use most ordinary roofs begin to deteriorate, require repairs, painting, and often must be torn

off to make room for a roof of new material.

At a recent conference of architects, building inspectors and contractors in New York City it was pointed out that in many localities in the United States an extreme danger of catastrophe exists because many of the houses which have been built during the last twenty years are roofed with impermanent and inflammable materials. "So badly constructed of such cheap materials are thousands of these houses," says Sullivan Jones, New York state architect,



"that they depreciate 10 per cent a year. This means that by the time the first mortgage has run its course of ten years, the cost of the house must have been duplicated in repairs or the house has so disintegrated as to be practically worthless."

There is only one answer to this problem and that is the use of permanent roofing which is capable of withstanding all weather and which will be proof against roof-communicated fire.

There are only a few materials which meet these requirements. Various kinds of metal may be used, slate, tile and asbestos shingles. Of these materials probably the most economical, is the asbestos shingle. Johns-Manville, Inc., the largest manufacturer of this type of roofing, has found that the asbestos shingle becomes more durable with age. It is unaffected by the attacks of the weather. A burning brand alighting upon an asbestos shingle roof burns itself out and does no damage.

## LABOR SAVING MACHINERY



IN an address before the annual convention of the National Electric Light Association in Atlantic City, N. J., on May 21st, President Green of the A. F. of L. said:

"There are some experiences in our lives which are overshadowing and unusual. They make a deep impression upon our hearts and minds and we recall them many times in pondering over the pleasant occurrences and the friendly associations which are formed. This is especially true when we are permitted to combine pleasure with business, education with entertainment and endeavor with accomplishment.

"Today all these sanguine features obtain and we find ourselves happily situated in this city by the sea, considering and discussing the problems of today and looking forward to the happenings of tomorrow. When I received a cordial invitation to address you I hesitated to accept it because I realized I was uninformed and unacquainted with the technical and practical phases of your great industry. Fortunately, at about the time when I was debating the question of the acceptance of the invitation of your officers that I speak to you at the Forty-ninth Convention and Exhibition of the National Electric Light Association, I was privileged to make a most comprehensive tour and thorough inspection of the General Electric Company's plant at Schenectady, N. Y. All of the buildings of this great manufacturing enterprise, even to the remote corners and sections, were inspected and examined by me in about three hours. I felt as a result of this experience that I had gained a knowledge of electrical

machinery and electrical equipment which would fully enable me to address you to 'Do It Electrically.'

"In referring to this incident I am reminded of another personal experience about which I would like to tell you. One day many years ago, when as a boy I worked in the mines with my father, mining with pick and shovel the coal seams of the state of Ohio, I was excited and thrilled by watching the installation of an electric locomotive for the purpose of pulling trainloads of coal cars out of the mine. At that time coal cars were transported by mule power, horse power and man power and we were told it was the first electric locomotive that had been installed in any coal mine in the state. We could not understand how it would operate and many of my hardened, seasoned companions shook their heads and declared in most outspoken and direct terms that this awkward looking 'contraption' could never take the place of a good, live, kicking mine mule. But, the machine worked, not only in pulling large trains of coal out of the mine, but also in mining the coal and operating other mining machinery.

"The development of electricity in all its varied uses has been most rapid and surprising. It has occurred within the lifetime of the average person and there are many living today who remember the first electric light and the first electric railway. We are all deeply conscious of the fact that we owe an immense debt of gratitude to those men of genius and patience who so untiringly worked for the perfection of the use of electricity and the establishment of a system of distribution which would make it available for the use of the masses of the people.

"I am not here for the purpose of dwelling upon the origin, development and wonder of electric power and the electrical industry. You, the representatives of this great industry, are more competent to speak and talk about these things. My mission is to tell you how deeply interested the men and women of Organized Labor, whom I have the honor to represent, are in electricity and in the use of electricity. They are affected very greatly by its introduction and use in manufacturing plants, in all lines of industry and on the transportation systems of the nation. It was but natural that those who work viewed with feelings of apprehension the use of power and the introduction of so-called labor-saving machinery. This state of mind of the working people can better be appreciated when you understand the value which they place upon their jobs.

"To them the opportunity to work means life and the enjoyment of life. It means everything to the worker who must rely upon his earning capacity for sustenance and financial support. The prospect of being displaced and thrown out of work, through the use of machinery, filled their hearts with dismay and, in many instances, aroused strong opposition to the operation of power-driven machines. But time and experience allayed their fears and they soon began to realize that the use of power and machinery was inevitable. The building of machinery and power plants, the manufacture of the many materials required in the building of machinery and the erection of power plants, the transmission and distribution of electric current created additional opportunities for employment. It seemed that in accordance with economic law the workers temporarily displaced were quickly assimilated in the electrical and mechanical industries.

"While we look with amazement upon the changes which have taken place in manufacturing, mining and transportation and while, in the beginning the workers were forced to grapple with the problems of displacement, we now realize that it would be quite impossible to return to the old, antiquated methods of manufacturing and production. The workers have learned from experience that electrically driven machinery has lightened the burden of employment and relieved them of the drudgery and hard-

ship of human toil. They now do with the machine what at one time required the strength and vigor of their bodies. Work has been made easier, life has been made more tolerable, living conditions have been improved and the workers have been permitted to enjoy the blessings and benefits of modern life.

"The marvelous development of electric power has resulted in increasing the efficiency and productivity of the individual worker. In proportion as he has been supplied with additional horse power the worker has made strides forward in increasing his capability and in enlarging his usefulness. The United States Government statistics show that within the last two decades the productivity of the individual worker has increased from twenty-five to fifty per cent. This showing could not have been made except for the broad and general use to which electricity has been adapted.

"It is but logical that along with this amazing increase in the use of electric power would come perplexing social, economic and industrial problems. With each cycle of human progress people have been confronted with problems peculiar to their time and place. The success and happiness of the people in every age and clime depended upon the manner and method in which they met and dealt with their own social and industrial problems. So it will be with us in this day and generation. We will succeed if we courageously face our own problems, deal with them wisely and bring about a successful solution of them.

"The public utility corporations which operate the electric lighting and power plants of the nation have experimented in methods of ownership and management which have attracted the attention of the American people. I refer to the growth and organization of holding companies and the wide distribution of stock-ownership. At the present moment it is difficult to see where this sort of an experiment will lead. Labor and labor's relationship to employers has been changed materially by this process. Instead of the owners and real employers of labor coming in close contact with the workers the managers employed by the directors of public utility corporations direct and control the policy of the corporation and deal directly with its



employees. Management control and management relationship has taken the place of employers' control and employers' and employees' relationship. Organized Labor is deeply interested in this change and in this situation.

"The electrical manufacturing industry has grown so rapidly and has reached such a point of importance in the industrial life of the nation that its influence and its service must be fully appreciated. This great industry now forms the very basis of all industrial progress. It touches very closely the life of every industrial enterprise and is essential to general industrial success. Many thousands of people are employed in electric manufacturing establishments. Naturally Organized Labor is interested in these workers—so much so that it demands from the owners and managers of this great industry complete and full recognition as an important factor in industry and it seeks the opportunity of co-operating with management in furthering the highest and best interests of the workers and the industry. The one regrettable and disquieting development, which has occurred and is occurring in some important parts of the electric manufacturing and distributing industry, from the viewpoint of Organized Labor, is the policy of some corporations and some managers to oppose the organization of their workers into bona fide trade unions affiliated with the American Federation of Labor.

"We believe this is contrary to sound public policy and that it is prejudicial to the highest and best interests of those employed in the industry and those who own and control public service corporations. The American Federation of Labor has chartered organizations which exercise jurisdiction over those employed in the electrical manufacturing and distributing industry. The International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers of America has a membership of approximately two hundred thousand workers. This is a progressive, business-like organization made up of trained men, mechanics of the highest order, workers skilled in their line of calling. The American Federation of Labor wishes to cultivate understanding and promote co-operation between Organized Labor and the management of industrial enterprises. We wish through education and

patient service to bring about a co-operative relationship between employers and employees so that the interests of all those associated with the industry may be most satisfactorily advanced.

"The American Federation of Labor stands committed to a progressive wage policy. It holds that the earning power of the worker must keep pace with his increasing power of production. This means that as the use of electricity and power enables the worker to become more efficient, to raise his standard of service, his wage income must correspondingly increase. This is a wage philosophy which finds its basis in the efficiency and productivity of the worker. It is quite simple in that it provides that if industry increases its productivity through the efficiency of the workers there will be more to divide between the employer and the employee.

"Labor insists that it must share in this increasing amount which, of right and justice, should be equitably distributed. It is gratifying to learn that many progressive managers employed by large electrical manufacturing plants and public utility corporations have accepted the point of view of Organized Labor regarding wages. By actual experience they have proved that wages can be increased and the selling cost of the manufactured articles reduced. This happy result has been brought about through the increased productivity of the workers and the co-operation of men and management.

"I am strongly of the opinion that the services, good-will and co-operation of Organized Labor ought to be utilized by the managers of industry and especially by those connected with the electrical manufacturing and power distributing corporations. Such a procedure would result in raising the industry to a higher level of efficiency and productivity. We can only bring about this satisfactory state of affairs through understanding and the proper recognition of the rights of all parties at interest. May I suggest that as industry has become revolutionized through the substitution of electricity and power for hand methods, in production, so should we revolutionize human relations in industry by substituting organizations of labor for the individual unit. In this way we can parallel success in human rela-

tions with success in production. Collective bargaining and collective action will give to the workers that degree of recognition and independent to which they are justly entitled and will bring to the employers stabilization of industry, modern methods of adjusting griev-

ances and the loyalty and devotion of willing workers. I do not invite you to hazard this as an experiment. It has been tried, proven and found successful. It is a form of procedure which leads to a state of affairs which will prove to be most desirable and satisfactory.

## GET READY FOR LABOR DAY



N the past the General Office 'has been besieged with orders for Labor Day supplies such as flags, banners, badges, etc., at a very late date, with the result that some Locals were disappointed when their supplies were not delivered until after Labor Day. This is not the fault of the General Office, but of the Locals, who had not the foresight to order early.

In order not to disappoint any of the Locals who desire to order Labor Day supplies, we are asking that they order them as soon as possible.

The official parade and funeral badge is a triple badge. The emblem may be detached and worn separately. The back of the regular badge is a memorial one. They may be obtained for the following prices:

1 Badge .....	\$1.50
6 Badges or more.....	1.35 each
12 Badges or more.....	1.08 each
25 Badges or more.....	.99 each
50 Badges or more.....	.96 each
100 Badges or more.....	.94 each
250 Badges or more.....	.92 each

All metal parts are gold plated.

Embossing on ribbon in gold.

No extra charge for officers' titles embossed on ribbon.

The General Office also has on sale two beautiful banners. Both are parade banners of distinctive beauty. The larger one contains the Label and Emblem of our Brotherhood, also the name, Local Union number and the name of the town. The Label, Emblem and other paintings on these banners are executed in pure gold leaf and oil colors on the finest banner silk. The small banner is less elaborate and has not a picture of our Label.

The sizes and prices of the large banner are as follows:

Size 35 x 45 .....	\$115.00
Size 36 x 54 .....	135.00
Size 40 x 60 .....	150.00

For the small banner:

Size 24 x 36 .....	\$ 80.00
Size 27 x 40 .....	90.00
Size 35 x 45 .....	100.00
Size 36 x 54 .....	110.00

The parade flag is one also of great beauty, made in the new U. S. regulation size, 4 1-3 x 5 1-2 feet. This flag may be obtained either in silk or wool bunting. The price of the silk flag is \$62.50 and the bunting \$40.00.

Any Locals desiring any of these articles for Labor Day are again advised to order them as soon as possible. Don't wait for the last minute and be disappointed. Do it now!

### Loan Bank Bureau Urged As Housing Aid

A bill to create federal home loan banks for the purpose of providing funds for home builders, introduced in the United States Senate by Senator Stanford of Oregon, has been referred to the Judiciary Committee.

The loan banks organized under the bill, which is modeled along the lines of the Federal Farm Loan Act, would be permitted to make first mortgage loans, up to 60 per cent of the value of the real estate and permanently insured improvements. A maximum loan to any individual would be fixed at \$10,000.

The banks would be organized and supervised by a commission appointed by the President. The bonds issued by the commission would be lawful investment for fiduciary and trust funds. The rate of interest would be fixed by the Board on each issue; however, it would not exceed five per cent. Any Federal Reserve bank could buy and sell home loan bonds.



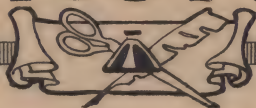
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# Editorial

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## THE CARPENTER

Official Journal of

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CARPENTERS AND JOINERS  
OF AMERICA

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INDIANAPOLIS, JULY, 1926

### The Official Notice

**O**CCASIONALLY, and about this time of the year especially, when a number of our Locals are negotiating new agreements with the employers, conditions arise making it necessary to notify our members to stay away from certain localities.

The Locals request the publication of these notices and if the conditions justify it, we do so, stating the reason. When there is trouble pending for a Local, the first precaution it takes is to notify the members. Sometimes, of course, the Recording Secretary is not very optimistic, and immediately sends notice to keep away, regardless whether conditions warrant it or not. This however, is the exception, and in the ma-

jority of cases, the true state of affairs is given.

These stay away notices are published for the benefit of both the Local and the members contemplating visiting the locality mentioned. For the member will only have a hard time finding work and the Local will have just as difficult a time trying to keep him employed.

### New Jersey's Anti-Injunction Bill

**N**EW Jersey's new anti-injunction and peaceful picketing bill, which has been signed by Governor Moore will become effective July 4th. The bill which was passed at the instance of Organized Labor, is expected to put an end to brutal police assaults on strike pickets.

A bill of this nature has long been needed and with its passage in New Jersey, it serves as a rebuke to employers and reminds them that ours is a government of the people, for all the people, and not for any certain class.

Organized Labor in other states will do well to introduce this bit of much needed legislation in their respective states.

The text of the bill is as follows:

"Be it enacted by the Senate and General Assembly of the State of New Jersey:

"1. No restraining order or writ of injunction shall be granted or issued out of any court of this state in any case involving or growing out of a dispute concerning terms or conditions of employment, enjoining or restraining any person or persons, either singly or in concert, from terminating any relation of employment, or from ceasing to perform any work or labor or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation recommending, advising or persuading others so to do or from peaceably and without threats or intimidation being upon any public street or highway or thoroughfare for the purpose of obtaining or communicating information, or

to peaceably and without threats or intimidation persuade any person or persons to work or abstain from working, or to employ or to cease to employ any party to a labor dispute, or to peaceably and without any threats or intimidation recommend, advise or persuade others so to do, provided said persons remain separated one from the other at intervals of ten paces or more.

"2. All acts and parts of acts inconsistent with the provisions of this act are hereby repealed."

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### Support of Child Labor Amendment Reaffirmed

**M**ANY national organizations are reaffirming their support of the proposed Child Labor Amendment and are continuing to campaign for its adoption, according to a report from the Organizations Associated for the Ratification.

At its annual convention in St. Louis, in April, the National League of Women Voters adopted support of the amendment as a part of its program of work for the coming year, thus reaffirming its previous decision.

The National Young Women's Christian Association at its biennial convention, held in Milwaukee, also in April, reaffirmed its support of ratification of the Child Labor Amendment as part of its legislative program for the next two years. The amendment was also taken up at the legislative meeting of the National Board in New York, following the convention, and it was decided to make the question one of the subjects of discussion at the summer conferences, to be held throughout the country this year.

At its meeting in Washington, in February, the Department of Superintendence of the National Education Association unanimously affirmed its position on the subject of child labor and urged the speedy passage of such federal and state legislation as will prevent the exploitation of the children of America.

The Educational Press Association, at its meeting in February, also unanimously adopted a resolution reaffirming its stand on child labor and deploring the activities of manufacturers and others interested in the exploitation of children which are designed to mislead the public as to the facts involved. The resolution

urged the ratification of the proposed Twentieth Amendment to the Constitution.

The Child Labor Amendment has the undivided support of the Organized Labor movement of America. And with the aid of these national organizations pledging renewed support to the amendment, it is hoped that a considerable change of public sentiment concerning this amendment will take place before the Legislatures meet again. The leaders of these organizations insist that it is only necessary to make clear to the public the actual facts as to the condition of child labor in the states to secure the necessary co-operation and support for remedying this evil.

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### Ignorance Hinders Fight On Cancer

**T**HE fight of medical science against cancer must be waged largely through education of the general public and elimination of the quack doctor and his harmful remedies, Dr. Francis Carter Wood, director of the Institute of Cancer Research at Columbia University, told delegates attending the American Health Congress at Atlantic City recently.

Results from use of radium and X-ray he thought were "disappointing in comparison with the early and unjustifiable optimism with which the first reports were colored," but he said progress in technique should insure great improvement in the curative effects of those two agents in the next ten years.

The cancer situation was described as unsatisfactory by Dr. Wood. Ignorance and indifference of the public toward the diagnosis and treatment of cancer, lack of prompt co-operation between the general practitioner and the specialist, "who alone can treat cancer," and "the extraordinary development of the cancer quack, who diverts many of the early and curable cases from taking proper steps," were three reasons given by the doctor for the slight progress made.

"Quacks" fall into insignificance when compared to those who treat cancer through a desire to make money, Dr. Wood said.

"Strange that people can not realize," he added, "that when a physician discovers a cure for cancer which permanently cures the disease, that individual



could become, if he so desired, rich beyond all human desire both in money and fame, without any advertising or publicity, without any falsified testimonials or misquotations in pamphlet or press."

### Organized Labor In Canada

THE Fifteenth Annual Report on Labor Organization in Canada recently issued by the Department of Labour shows a substantial increase in membership in the trades unions.

The report shows that for 1925, four of the eighteen Canadian organizations spent \$23,184 for benefits to members, a decrease of \$9,843, as compared to 1924. Of the 89 international organizations operating in Canada, 65 reported disbursements for one or more benefits, the combined expenditure being \$17,397,271, a decrease of \$2,903,093, as compared with the previous year. Besides the expenditures of the central organizations, a statement is also published in the report showing the amounts disbursed in benefits by local branch unions in Canada to their own members. These payments, which totaled \$283,210 were \$75,690 less than those for 1924.

In addition to the statistics published, the report contains much interesting matter concerning the various labor organizations with which the Canadian organized workers are either directly or indirectly identified, and also gives much general information as to their more important activities.

A chapter of the report is devoted to revolutionary organizations, in which reference is made to the opposition which the old established trade unions are offering to Communist activities in North America. As a directory of labor unions, the volume is very complete, giving particulars of every local trade union known in the Dominion, and also lists of central organizations and delegate bodies, together with the names and addresses of the chief executive officers for the year 1926.

### Building Operations Continue Good

BUILDING construction continues at a record breaking rate all over the country. Nothing in the present situation indicates that the total volume of construction will be under that of 1925.

However, building authorities agree that the outlook during the next few months is uncertain, and it is impossible to predict whether the peak of the building boom has been reached. It is known that a tremendous amount of new work—estimated by some as totaling more than \$2,000,000,000—is contemplated, and may result in another record-breaking volume of construction during the last six months of the year.

Indication of the trend of construction is found in figures on the money value of contracts awarded as reported by the Engineering News Record, which show that engineering contracts let from January 1st to May 6th were 17 per cent ahead of the same period in the record year of 1925. The volume of new contracts for this period totalled \$993,175,000 as compared with \$849,442,000 in 1925. Proposed work reported in April totalled \$537,385,000 against \$392,400,000 for the same month last year.

Statistics compiled by the Associated General Contractors of America, show that building operations for the first four months of this year are 6 per cent greater than that for the corresponding period in 1925. The volume of construction for April was reported as 27 per cent over March.

Total construction commitments at end of April were 20 per cent ahead of last year's in dollar volume, according to the F. W. Dodge Corporation. Of the \$337,000,000 gain in contracts during the four months, \$222,000,000 was gained in New York City, \$63,000,000 was gained in Florida, and \$52,000,000 was gained in the rest of the territory east of the Rocky Mountains.

Building permits issued in 152 cities in April as reported to Bradstreets, totalled \$330,643,765 as compared with \$338,263,696 in March and \$370,470,253 in April a year ago, which latter month, saw the second largest value of building permitted for in the country's history.

For the fourth consecutive month, total contracts awarded in Canada, showed substantial increases over last year, according to MacLean Building Review. The cumulative total for the first four months of this year, \$83,217,500, exceeds that of the same period in 1925 by 43 per cent. April, with a total volume of \$37,291,000, was the largest April since 1914.







F. S. THARP, well-known  
Columbus, Ohio, builder.

# If Home Owners knew

*"If home owners knew what we builders know, EVERY house would be insulated with Celotex," says F. S. Tharp*

AND home owners do know! More of them are learning the necessity for house insulation every day. Everywhere they are reading about it—in magazines, in their newspapers. One of the biggest advertising campaigns in the whole building field is telling them about the need for insulation . . . about the great advantages it brings in home comfort and economy . . . and about an amazing insulating lumber that now makes insulation possible for every home, old or new, at little or no extra cost. This lumber is Celotex. It is made from the

long tough fibres of cane into broad, strong boards that resist the passage of heat and cold many times as effectively as wood, plaster, brick or concrete . . . that are stronger than wood in walls . . . that shut out wind and moisture . . . that quiet sound.

## Little or no extra cost

Unlike ordinary insulation, Celotex replaces other materials—is not an extra item in the building. As sheathing, it adds nothing to the cost of a house. Under plaster it costs a

few cents more per yard, but gives stronger, insulated walls, free from lath marks.

Celotex is exceptionally easy to apply. It is sawed, erected, nailed like wood lumber—only with less bother. There are no short pieces or odd sizes—Celotex boards are 4' wide, 8' to 12' long, 7-16" thick and weigh about 60 pounds per 100 sq. ft. Every board is usable—free from cracks, knot-holes and stain. That saves material.

## Look Ahead!

Progressive carpenters are using Celotex to

help establish their reputations for building modern, comfortable, economical houses. Celotex construction is especially valuable if you are building to sell: It furnishes you an effective selling point.

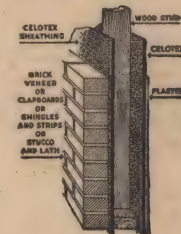
There are many other uses for Celotex than as sheathing and under plaster. You can get some profitable remodeling work by featuring Celotex for attic and basement lining to keep houses cool in summer, and warm in winter. It makes a good garage lining, too. All lumber dealers can supply Celotex. Mail the coupon below for full information about Celotex.

A house built by Doucet & Robertson, Lynn, Mass. Celotex is used for sheathing and insulation, replacing wood lumber and building paper.



## How Celotex is used

- ① As sheathing, Celotex supplies the insulation needed back of stucco, brick or wood exteriors. Here it replaces the rough boards formerly used, giving greater strength to the house walls. Building paper is unnecessary.
- ② On inside walls and ceilings plaster is applied directly to the surface of Celotex. This eliminates the use of lath, and forms stronger, insulated walls, free from lath marks.
- ③ Celotex should always be used as roof insulation; either over or under the rafters. Both applications are recommended, because the greatest heat leakage is through the roof.
- ④ Celotex is used for interior finish. It may be left in its attractive natural tan color or stained, stenciled or painted.
- ⑤ It is also used as exterior finish. When painted, Celotex resists exposure as well as wood lumber.



THE CELOTEX COMPANY, Chicago, Ill.  
Mills: NEW ORLEANS, LA.

Branch Sales Offices in many principal cities—(See telephone books for addresses)  
Canadian Representatives: Alexander Murray & Co., Limited  
Montreal, Toronto, Halifax, Winnipeg, Vancouver

# CELOTEX

INSULATING LUMBER

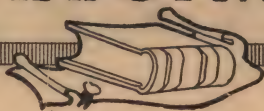
The Celotex Company, Dept. T-27, 645 N. Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill.  
Please send more information about Celotex and Specification Book showing just how to apply it.

Name.....  
Street.....  
City..... State.....

Carpenter, 7-26



# Official Information



**GENERAL OFFICERS  
Of  
THE UNITED BROTHERHOOD  
Of  
CARPENTERS AND JOINERS  
OF AMERICA**

**GENERAL OFFICE**

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

**GENERAL PRESIDENT**

**WM. L. HUTCHESON**

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

**FIRST GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT**

**JOHN T. COSGROVE**

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

**SECOND GENERAL VICE-PRESIDENT**

**GEORGE H. LAKEY**

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

**GENERAL SECRETARY**

**FRANK DUFFY**

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

**GENERAL TREASURER**

**THOMAS NEALE**

Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

**GENERAL EXECUTIVE BOARD**

First District, T. M. GUERIN  
290 Second Ave., Troy, N. Y.

Second District, W. T. ALLEN  
3832 N. Gratz St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Third District, JOHN H. POTTS  
646 Melish Ave., Cincinnati, O.

Fourth District, JAMES P. OGLETREE  
106 E. Plymouth St., Tampa, Fla.

Fifth District, J. W. WILLIAMS  
3948 S. Grand Blvd., St Louis, Mo.

Sixth District, W. A. COLE  
810 United Bank & Trust Co. Building  
San Francisco, Cal.

Seventh District, ARTHUR MARTEL  
1712 Chambord St., Montreal, Que., Can.

**WM. L. HUTCHESON, Chairman**  
**FRANK DUFFY, Secretary**

## Notice To Recording Secretaries

The quarterly circular for the months of July, August and September, containing the quarterly Password, has been forwarded to all Local Unions of the United Brotherhood. Six blanks have been forwarded for the Financial Secretary, three of which are to be used for the reports to the General Office, for the months of July, August and September, the extra ones are to be filled out in duplicate and kept on file for future reference. Enclosed also are six blanks for the Treasurer, to be used in transmitting money to the General Office. Recording Secretaries not in receipt of this circular should immediately notify the General Secretary, Frank Duffy, Carpenters' Building, Indianapolis, Ind.

## Notice

Brother Thomas Bower, Secretary of the Palm Beach County District Council, West Palm Beach, Fla., asks us to inform all carpenters that work at that place is scarce, and they already have more mechanics than jobs. Anyone contemplating going to West Palm Beach is advised to first communicate with Secretary Bower, Labor Temple, Rosemary and Gardenia St.

\* \* \*

Brother E. A. Snyder, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 607, Hannibal, Mo., advises us that work at that place is below normal. Five large school jobs have just been completed, thereby leaving an oversupply of carpenters. Steer clear of Hannibal, Mo.

\* \* \*

Brother M. A. Lovely, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 153, Helena, Mont., informs us that conditions there are bad. They have more men than jobs, so give Helena, Mont., a wide berth.

\* \* \*

Brother A. D. Wright, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 44, Champaign-Urbana, Ill., asks us to advise all carpenters that there are more than 200 men out of work at that place. Very little work, and the prospect of future improvement isn't very bright. Steer clear of Champaign-Urbana, Ill.

All correspondence for the General Executive Board must be sent to the General Secretary.



Brother M. G. Brooks, Recording Secretary of the East Coast District Council of Miami, Fla., advises us that at present several thousand carpenters are out of work there. Work is slack and may remain so for some time. All carpenters are therefore advised to give Miami, Fla., a wide berth.

\* \* \*

Brother S. J. Blackburn, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1570, Marysville, Cal., informs us that advertisements carried in the daily press stating that there is plenty of work in Marysville are misleading. Half of the local men are out of work and are looking for it elsewhere. Steer clear of Marysville, Cal.

\* \* \*

Brother Clarence Miller, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1423, Corpus Christi, Tex., informs us that work at that place is fair but many men are idle, due to carpenters coming there in response to advertisements carried in the daily press. All carpenters contemplating visiting Corpus Christi are requested to first communicate with Brother Miller who will advise them regarding conditions.

\* \* \*

Brother S. N. Fulton, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 948, Sioux City, Ia., advises us that they have more carpenters there than jobs. Give Sioux City a wide berth.

\* \* \*

Brother W. B. Pollard, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1925, Columbia, Mo., advises us that they have two carpenters for every job there. Steer clear of Columbia, Mo.

\* \* \*

Brother B. F. Gibbons, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 328, East Liverpool, Ohio, asks us to inform all carpenters that they are overstocked with men there. Work is slack and many men are out of work. Give East Liverpool, Ohio, a wide berth.

\* \* \*

Brother B. H. Black, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 792, Rockford, Ill., asks us to inform all carpenters that they have more men there now than jobs. Steer clear of Rockford, Ill.

\* \* \*

Brother Otto C. Fischer, Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 1646, Durango, Colo., requests us to advise all carpenters that conditions at that place aren't very good, as the Local is trying to enforce a union shop agreement. Steer clear of Durango, Colo.

## Quarterly Proceedings of the General Executive Board, 1926

Since the previous session of the General Executive Board the following movements were acted upon.

March 22, 1926.

Hood River, Ore., L. U. No. 2157.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective May 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

March 24, 1926.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. No. 317.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

March 25, 1926.

Elmira, N. Y., L. U. 879 (Millmen).—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 85c per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

April 3, 1926.

Wausau, Wis., L. U. No. 460.—Movement to retain same scale of wages, 85c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bristol, Conn., L. U. No. 952.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Wellsville, N. Y., L. U. No. 1182.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 5, 1926.

Westchester County, N. Y., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.31½ to \$1.50 per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Vancouver, B. C., L. U. No. 452.—Movement for the five-day week, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Taylorville, Ill., L. U. No. 748.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour, effective April 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Waycross, Ga., L. U. No. 779.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1 per hour, and the 44-hour week, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Bessemer, Ala., L. U. No. 817.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 90c per hour, effective May 29, 1926. Official sanction granted with the understanding that the next movement entered into be for the shorter work day.

Newton, Iowa, L. U. No. 1133.—Movement to retain present scale of wages, 90c per hour, effective April 25, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

La Cross, Wis., L. U. No. 1143.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.05 per

hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Nashua, N. H., L. U. No. 1616.—Movement for an increase in wages from 95c to \$1 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Durango, Colo., L. U. 1646.—Movement for "Union Shop conditions," effective May 8, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Oneonta, N. Y., L. U. 1656.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Buffalo, N.Y., L. U. 1978.—Movement for an increase in wages for Piledrivers, \$1 to \$1.12½ and Dock Carpenters \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

The Dalles, Ore., L. U. No. 2007.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to \$1 per hour, effective May 12, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Saugerties, N. Y., L. U. No. 2061.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$6 to \$7 per day and the 44-hour week, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 8, 1926.

Williamsport, Pa., L. U. No. 691.—Movement for an increase in wages from 80c to 90c per hour, effective June 15, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 9, 1926.

Montreal, Can., L. U. No. 178.—Movement for an increase in wages from 61c to 70c per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Hendersonville, N. C., L. U. 1492.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective June 15, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

April 14, 1926.

Toronto, Ont., L. U. No. 27.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.10 per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

April 15, 1926.

Bridgeport, Conn., L. U. No. 1520 (Millmen)—Movement for the eight-hour day, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

April 19, 1926.

Mt. Olive, Ill., L. U. No. 280.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour, effective May 13, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 21, 1926.

Longmont, Colo., L. U. No. 1109.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective May 9, 1926. Official sanction granted.

April 26, 1926.

Evansville, Ind., L. U. No. 90.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.07½ to \$1.15 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

May 5, 1926.

Philadelphia, Pa., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective May 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

May 18, 1926.

Smithtown, N. Y., L. U. No. 1167.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective June 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

June 3, 1926.

The regular quarterly meeting of the General Executive Board was called to order on the above date. All members present.

Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—An appropriation of \$696 was made for relief of men on strike. The request for relief for men out of work was denied as Board does not allow out of work benefits.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. No. 317.—The sum of \$60 was appropriated for relief of men on strike.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. No. 1207.—The sum of \$138 was appropriated for relief of men on strike.

The General President reported that he authorized Board Member Guerin under date of February 3, 1926, to make an examination of the books of L. U. No. 376 of New York City. The Local Union refused to turn over the books to Brother Guerin and so notified the General President.

Under date of March 23, 1926, the General President officially notified L. U. No. 376 that he had deputized Board Member Guerin to make an examination of the books of L. U. No. 376 and quoted Paragraph "B," Section 10, of our Constitution, which specifies that:

"He (the General President) may personally, or by deputy, take possession for examination, of all books, papers and financial accounts of any Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council, summarily when he may deem it necessary, and the same shall remain in his possession within the jurisdiction of the Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council until a complete report has been made and filed. During said examination a representative of the Local Union, District Council, State Council or Provincial Council may be present."

L. U. No. 376, under date of April 8, 1926, notified the General President that it stood by its former action. As this is a violation of Paragraph "B," Section 10, herein before quoted, the General Executive Board authorized the General President to appoint a sub-committee of the Board to go to New York City and place said Local Union on trial for violating Paragraph "B," Section 10, of the Constitution and report its findings to the General Executive Board during the present meeting.

The General President appointed:

John T. Cosgrove, First General Vice-President.

Frank Duffy, General Secretary.

Thos. Neale, General Treasurer.

J. W. Williams, member General Executive Board, Fifth District.



John Potts, member General Executive Board, Third District.

The General President reported in detail on the San Francisco strike which went into effect April 1, 1926, and involved our membership in that district and vicinity. He also reported that our organization in Los Angeles put into effect the Union Shop on May 17, 1926. He further reported increase in wages in several other cities throughout the country. After a lengthy and general discussion the report was accepted.

Muscle Shoals, Ala., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1.12½ per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Bridgeport and Vicinity, Conn., D. C.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.12½ to \$1.25 per hour, effective July 17, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Stamford, Conn., L. U. No. 210.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1.25 to \$1.37½ per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Rome, N. Y., L. U. No. 1016.—Movement for an increase in wages from 90c to \$1 per hour, effective July 16, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Norman, Okla., L. U. No. 1060.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Kittanning, Pa., L. U. No. 1129.—Movement for the 44-hour week, effective June 14, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Middletown, Ohio, L. U. No. 1477.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.12½ per hour and the 44-hour week, effective July 5, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Victoria, B. C., Can., L. U. No. 1598.—Movement for an increase in wages from 75c to 87½c per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Murray, Ky., L. U. No. 1734.—Movement for an increase in wages from 50c to 65c per hour, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Wenatchee, Wash., L. U. No. 2205.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$1 to \$1.10 per hour and the 44-hour week, effective July 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Full accountings were received from the following Local Unions and District Council for appropriations made for the relief of men on strike.

West Newton, Mass., D. C., April, 1926.	\$273.00
Whitman, Mass., L. U. 1018, April, 1926.	36.00
Plymouth, Mass., L. U. 1591, March, 1926.	126.00
Bridgewater, Mass., L. U. No. 1046, April, 1926.	379.50
The proposition of L. U. No. 11, Cleveland, Ohio, to the General Executive Board to donate the cost of a cottage at the Home for the	

aged at Lakeland, Fla., to be known as the "Wesley Workman Memorial Cottage" and suitably inscribed, was accepted by the General Executive Board.

This shows a spirit of good will and co-operation on the part of L. U. No. 11 for which the Board is thankful.

The following communication was received from L. U. No. 184 of Salt Lake City, Utah, and ordered inserted in the minutes.

"Salt Lake City, Utah,  
"Wednesday, March 31, 1926.

"Mr. Frank Duffy,  
General Secretary, U. B. of C. & J. of A.,  
Indianapolis, Ind.

"Yours of March 15, 1926, received and contents noted. As Recording Secretary of L. U. No. 184 I am instructed to comply with the demands of the General Executive Board relative to the circular letter sent out by L. U. No. 184 last September.

"I do hereby acknowledge that L. U. No. 184 made an error in circularizing the letter in question or in any way making disparaging remarks relative to the General Executive Board members without a full knowledge of facts to back up the contents of the circular letter.

"Respectfully,  
(Seal)

"Amos Burnett, Recording Secretary.  
"L. U. No. 184, U. B. of C. & J. of A.  
"2141 5th East St., Salt Lake City, Utah."

An invitation was received from the New Jersey State Council of Carpenters to attend the Twenty-third Annual Convention, to be held in Ocean City, N. J., June 18th and 19th. The invitation was accepted with thanks. A representative of the General Office will be present.

The General President reported that several conferences had been held with the representatives of the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association during the past two months resulting in the following agreement being reached:

#### AGREEMENT

For the purpose of bringing about conditions of harmony and co-operation the following agreement is this day entered into and agreed to by and between the Sheet Metal Workers' International Association and the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America.

It is agreed that members of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America shall erect and install all interior metal trim such as bucks, jambs, doors, casings, base, chair-rail, picture mouldings, partitions and all other material generally referred to as trim, except toilet partitions, which shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers.

It is further agreed that in the setting of metal window frames that when frames are set, stayed, plumbed or braced such work shall be done by Carpenters, but if set or placed in an opening in walls left when a building is erected the work shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers. The hanging and adjusting of metal sash shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers. It is further agreed that any metal work in connection with store fronts shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers.

It is further understood and agreed that in the erection of metal column forms the erection shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers. Any framing in connection therewith shall be done by Carpenters.

It is further agreed that the installation of metal lockers, also the erection of ordinary

plain metal shelving shall be done by Sheet Metal Workers.

It is further understood and agreed that the members of neither organization shall work on any building where non-union men of the other craft are employed.

If any misunderstanding arises as to the meaning or carrying out of any of the provisions contained herein the matter shall be taken up with the General Presidents of the two organizations.  
May 27, 1926.

In force and effect when approved by the Executive Boards of the two organizations signatory hereto.

For United Brotherhood of Carpenters  
and Joiners of America.  
(Signed)

Wm. L. Hutcheson,  
John T. Cosgrove,  
Frank Duffy.

For Sheet Metal Workers'  
International Association.

John J. Hynes,  
Thomas Fay,  
W. J. Rooney,  
R. Pattison,  
James T. Moriarty.

#### Addendum

This agreement is subject to amendment by Joint Committee representing the two organizations, and on account of failure of either party to carry out the terms of the agreement may be abrogated upon ninety days written notice.

After careful consideration of same the Board approved the agreement.

June 4, 1926.

The General Secretary reported that he was made Historian of the United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners of America at the Nineteenth General Convention, held in Fort Worth, Tex., in September, 1916, with instructions to write a detailed history of the organization as well as a history of the Carpenters' Unions that preceded it and have same printed and bound in book form for sale to our members, Local Unions, District, State and Provincial Councils.

That at the Twentieth General Convention, held in Indianapolis, Ind., in September, 1920, he reported the progress he had made up to that time. That he also reported at the last convention held in Indianapolis, in September, 1924, but could not say when the work would be completed.

It was with pleasure, that now, after ten years' work in gathering data and statistics, research work, compilation of same, proof reading and correcting, he was able to inform the Board that the history is finished and ready to be turned over to the printer.

After consideration of same the General President was authorized to appoint a committee of two members of the Board to confer with the General Secretary in a review of the history before the printing of same is authorized.

The General President reported that the following requests had been made on him for financial aid for organizing purposes.

Windsor, Ont., Can., L. U. No. 494.—An appropriation of \$300 was made for organizing purposes to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Charleston, S. C., L. U. No. 159.—An appropriation of \$300 was made for organizing pur-

poses to be expended under the supervision of the General President.

Anahem, Cal., L. U. No. 2203.—Request for an appropriation of \$500 for organizing purposes after due consideration was denied.

Appeal of L. H. Proske, St. Louis, Mo., from the decision as rendered by the General President in the case of L. H. Proske vs. the St. Louis Carpenters' District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of David Rae, L. U. No. 2236, New York, N. Y., from the decision as rendered by the General President in the case of David Rae vs. the New York District Council. The decision of the General President was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1387, Girardsville, Pa., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on the death of the late Louis W. Wehl. Decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 1547, Ludington, Mich., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on the death of Clovis J. Reed. Decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of Mrs. Margaret E. Steele from the action of the General Treasurer on claim for full donation on death of Angus Steele, L. U. No. 67, Roxbury, Mass. The decision as rendered by the General Treasurer was reversed and balance of claim ordered paid.

Claim for disability of Earnest C. Schuster, L. U. No. 105, Des Moines, Ia., was referred back to the General Treasurer for further investigation.

Montreal, Que., District Council.—After a review of correspondence received from the Montreal District Council and E. Toussaint, Business Agent of the Montreal District Council, the General Executive Board ruled the claim of E. Toussaint for \$620 as back wages as Business Agent of the Montreal District Council is payable by the District Council and said District Council is herewith ordered to pay same.

June 5, 1926.

Revised plans for main building at "Home for Aged" at Lakeland, Fla., were carefully considered and discussed, after which it was decided to refer them to the Board of Trustees so that bids be secured from good, reliable union construction concerns for submission to the General Executive Board at the earliest possible date.

June 7, 1926.

Regular quarterly audit of the books and accounts was taken up at this time and continued throughout the day.

June 8, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 9, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

June 10, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

The sub-committee of the Board appointed by the General President on authority of the General Executive Board under date of June 3, 1926, to try L. U. No. 376 of New York for violation of Paragraph "B," Section 10, of the Constitution, reported to the General Executive Board that after a thorough hearing of the case at the Headquarters of the Carpenters' District Council, 130 Madison Ave., New York City, on June 8, 1926, the committee finds:



1. That L. U. No. 376 and its officers knowingly and deliberately violated Paragraph "B," Section 10, of the Constitution—in not turning over to Brother Guerin, the deputy of the General President—their books for examination.

2. That the officers and members of said union violated their obligation wherein they promised to abide by the Constitution and Laws of the organization and pledged themselves to be obedient to authority.

3. That the officers of L. U. No. 376 violated their pledge of office—to perform their duties as prescribed in the Constitution and Laws.

4. That the officers and members of L. U. No. 376 violated their Charter rights wherein it is clearly and distinctly specified in the Charter that:

"It is hereby agreed in the acceptance of this Charter, that the aforesaid Union shall conform to the Constitution, rules and regulations and in default thereof this Charter may be revoked and the Union suspended from all rights and benefits according to the Laws of the United Brotherhood."

After a careful consideration of the report it was adopted by the General Executive Board.

Charleston, W. Va., L. U. No. 1207.—An appropriation of \$132 was made for the relief of men on strike.

Aberdeen, Wash., L. U. No. 317.—The sum of \$102 was appropriated for the relief of men on strike.

Muscle Shoals, Ala., District Council.—Request to postpone date of trade movement to October 1, 1926. Request granted.

Robstown, Texas, L. U. No. 2470.—Movement for an increase in wages from 87½c to \$1 per hour, effective August 1, 1926. Official sanction granted.

Washington, D. C., District Council.—Movement for an increase in wages from \$9.50 to \$10 per day, effective August 1, 1926. Official sanction granted; financial aid to be considered later, in such sums as the funds will warrant, as reports are received at the General Office.

Appeal of L. U. No. 2166, Westfield, N. Y., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on the death of Brother Harry Harris, late a member of that Local. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

Appeal of L. U. No. 731, Corsicana, Tex., from the action of the General Treasurer in disapproving claim for donation on death of Brother W. J. Hebbart, L. U. No. 831. The decision of the General Treasurer was sustained on grounds set forth therein and appeal dismissed.

The General President appointed First General Vice-President Cosgrove and Brother Williams, member of the General Executive Board, Fifth District, to review the history of the United Brotherhood with the General Secretary.

June 11, 1926.

Audit of books and accounts continued.

The following report was received from the sub-committee of the General Executive Board.

We, the undersigned sub-committee of the General Executive Board, made an audit of the Bonds, United States Certificates of Indebtedness and United States Treasury Notes in safe deposit vaults of the Indiana National Bank on the above date and find the following in custody of General Treasurer Thomas Neale.

2nd Lib. Loan. 50 \$1,000.00 4½% \$50,000.00  
3rd Lib. Loan. 15 5,000.00 4½% 75,000.00

3rd Lib. Loan. 9 500.00 4½% 4,500.00  
3rd Lib. Loan. 35 100.00 4½% 3,500.00  
4th Lib. Loan. 10 10,000.00 4½% 100,000.00  
4th Lib. Loan. 3 500.00 4½% 1,500.00  
4th Lib. Loan. 20 10,000.00 4½% 200,000.00

Certificates of Indebtedness. 1 100,000.00 4½% 100,000.00

United States Treasury Note 1 100,000.00 4½% 100,000.00

1 Certificate of deposit ..... 4% 100,000.00

1 Certificate of deposit ..... 4% 100,000.00

1 Certificate of deposit ..... 4% 100,000.00

1 Certificate of deposit ..... 4% 50,000.00

Dominion of Canada fourth refunding bonds ..... 100 1,000.00 4½% 97,400.00

Deposit in Union Trust Co., Cleveland, Ohio, savings account .... 4% 200,000.00

Deposit with U. S. Post Office 500.00

Total ..... \$1,282,400.00

The Dominion of Canada fourth refunding bonds are listed at \$97,400.00 actual cost, while the par value would be \$100,000.00.

T. M. Guerin,  
Jas. P. Ogletree,  
W. T. Allen.

Syracuse N. Y., District Council.—An appropriation of \$168 was made for the relief of men out on strike.

Kansas City, Mo., District Council.—An appropriation of \$666 was made for relief of men out on strike.

There being no further business to come before the Board at this time, the minutes were read and approved and the Board adjourned to meet at the General Office in the month of September, 1926.

Respectfully submitted,

Frank Duffy, Secretary.

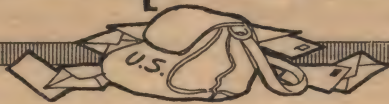
## Forty-two Years Continuous Service

Brother Patrick Connor, of L. U. No. 22, San Francisco, Cal., has recently resigned his office as Treasurer of the Local after serving in that office for 42 consecutive years.

## Poultry Raising

Brother Dwight L. Stoddard is the author of a new booklet entitled, "Poultry Raising On A City Lot." It briefly illustrates and describes several different styles of buildings, fixtures, and incubator brooders. How to feed, care and raise poultry for a profit on a city lot. This small book will be of interest to all carpenters who wish to raise poultry or wishing to build structures or fixtures for others. The price of this book is 25c and may be obtained by addressing D. L. Stoddard, R. R. 4, Box 141, Indianapolis, Ind.

# Correspondence



## Forty-one Years In Good Standing

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I have just read a letter from an old-timer, Brother W. A. Brown of L. U. No. 597. He, like myself, very soon will not need any assistance. We built the organization, supported it and fought for it for years. I joined L. U. No. 72 on the 19th day of March, 1885, and have never missed paying my monthly dues in the Brotherhood from that time to date, have never laid myself liable to a fine, nor paid one in over 41 years. Now I am a man going in my 72nd year, have waited and am watching to see if the younger members have any heart and ever intend to do anything for us. We old members have put them on their feet when we were working 10 hours for \$1.50 per day, now all we get is to have our dues raised and also have to pay for a working card. I feel the same as Brother Brown, if they don't intend to give us a little pension, why not pay us our death benefits and cut off our dues, or tell us the same as the bosses would, to die like dogs and be buried in potter's field. I do not wish to be sarcastic, but I will thank you very much if you will kindly give these few lines a little space in our official Journal. How many members have you got today that can show a clean membership of over 41 years?

W. H. Sexton,  
L. U. No. 72.

Rochester, N. Y.

## An Old-Timer Wants Action

Editor, "The Carpenter":

I desire to say a few words in behalf of some 7 or 8 pioneers in Nebraska and some 1,200 others in our great United Brotherhood, who during the days of its early struggle, worked under the direction of that grand old man, P. J. McGuire.

We pioneers, some 1,200 or more, are now too old to secure work in this rushing age, when the dollar is worshipped and humanity and kindness not considered at all. The young of today say, "To hell with the old men." They say that to us, who gave our best to make

our Brotherhood what it is today. In those early days when men were men, we did our part.

Many of the early pioneers now sleep their last sleep, and are forgotten. Those of us who are still here are wondering if we will ever see the Home that we fought for, or receive an old age disability donation. Knowing the competent men we have in our Brotherhood, it seems strange to me that nothing is being done for the men who never wavered in the 30 to 44 years of our early struggles. So let us see some action before the old guard is gone and forgotten. I joined the United Brotherhood in 1886 and have stuck to date.

C. E. Woodard,  
Omaha, Neb. L. U. No. 253.

## Skagit Valley District Council Holds Picnic

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Perhaps it will be interesting to some of the readers of "The Carpenter" in other parts of the country to learn what we do in the Skagit Valley District Council of Carpenters. We had our annual picnic the third Saturday and Sunday of May. All members of Organized Labor were invited. Owing to the threatening weather we did not have as large a crowd as we expected. However, all those who attended had a good time. Sporting events were staged and prizes awarded to the winners. These prizes were donated by the merchants of Anacortes and Bellingham, who co-operate with us at all times. The District Council furnished refreshments.

W. M. Short, President of the State Federation of Labor, C. O. Young, Organizer of the A. F. of L., and Leo Flynn, President of the State Council of Carpenters were present and gave short talks pertaining to the condition existing in the district, praised the carpenters for their splendid co-operation and expressed the hope that there will be many more such events.

Geo. W. Wedlund,  
Skagit Valley District Council of Carpenters.



### Local Union Honors Charter Member

At its meeting on May 18th, L. U. No. 18, Hamilton, Ont., Can., presented its only Charter member, Brother Edward Hancock, with a gold watch as a token of its respect and admiration.

Brother John Fleet, at the request of President James Poag, made the presentation, and in an interesting talk, described the early history of the Local, mentioning Brother Hancock's activities in helping to start the Local. He also called attention to the fact that L. U. No. 18 is the oldest Local in Canada, and the fourth oldest Local in continuous affiliation with the Brotherhood.

General Representative James Marsh was present and congratulated the veteran trade unionist upon his wonderful record. He stated that his record should be an inspiration to the younger members of the organization.

Brother Hancock, in thanking the Local for the gift, related some of his early experiences. He is particularly proud of his record of 44 years in good standing.

We take this opportunity of congratulating Brother Hancock upon his wonderful record and hope that he will be long spared to make use of his gift.

### Pontiac, Mich., Local Reports Progress

During the membership drive recently conducted by L. U. No. 1032, Pontiac, Mich., about 100 carpenters were admitted to the Local.

At an open meeting on May 17th a cold lunch was served, after which 37 candidates were initiated.

Brother Jack Gray, Business Agent of the Local reports that the union is in better shape now than it ever was, and they are well able to take care of all the work in Pontiac. All travelling members are advised to steer clear of Pontiac, Mich.

### Answer To Brother B. Urnest

Editor, "The Carpenter":

A gentleman asked for information regarding a painting in one of the Paris Museums lately in "The Carpenter."

Any such information, and details as to where he can obtain a reproduction can be obtained free of charge from the American Federation of Art, Washington, D. C., or of the International Studio, the foremost art magazine of the world, in New York City.

Carpenter.

### Another Invention By a Member of the United Brotherhood

Brother Thomas Lee Collins, of L. U. No. 1383, Sarasota, Fla., was recently granted a patent on a machine that clears land of roots, grubs, stumps and other growths that are found in tropical countries.

This machine separates all foreign matter from the soil and returns the soil to furrows, leaving an ideal seed bed, and delivers all foreign matter to one side.

This machine is capable of clearing from 5 to 25 acres a day and has proved a vast improvement over the old methods.

Ditches can be made and roads graded with the machine without a mechanical change.

### Ladies' Auxiliary No. 141

Editor, "The Carpenter":

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 141 of Norristown, Pa., has been organized since April, 1925, having 10 Charter members.

Our membership now is 22, and we are working hard for new ones. We have tried to create an interest and get more members, but perhaps the Secretary of some other Ladies' Auxiliary can tell us how they obtain new members. We shall be pleased to hear from them.

We have a flower fund for our members and families in case of illness.

We are planning a trip up the Delaware River in July, which we think will be very enjoyable.

Our meetings are always as pleasant, as they are interesting.

Mrs. H. R. Jowett, Rec. Sec.  
Norristown, Pa. L. A. No. 141.

### Ladies' Auxiliary No. 135

Ladies' Auxiliary No. 135 of Union City, N. J., just closed a membership drive of two months duration. Miss Carolyn Krey was the winner of a handsome serving tray which was donated by Brother John Hausen of L. U. No. 139, Mrs. Aslikan was next in lead. This drive has helped to bring our membership up a great deal. Although the drive is ended this does not mean that the ladies of this Auxiliary have given up the work of bringing in new members.

The Auxiliary traveled to Perth Amboy to help the new Auxiliary installed. A beautiful American flag was donated,

which was unfurled to the tune of the Star Spangled Banner.

On June 26th we have planned to hold a summer nights festival. We assure all the carpenters and wives a good time.

We are sending two delegates to the convention to be held at Ocean City.

After our last meeting a lunch social was held. Many carpenters were present and a good time was enjoyed by all.

We again thank the Locals for their co-operation in helping us to keep up our good work of making the Union Label stand first.

Miss H. Krey,  
Union City, N. J. L. A. No. 135.

### A Laugh a Day

What is more wholesome than a good laugh? What is more satisfying than knowing how to get a laugh and where to go to get it? Joke books and periodicals fall short of filling the bill.

"The Carpenter" considers that the seventh anniversary of Topics of the Day, is a fitting opportunity to congratulate that reel of real laughs on the service it is rendering the all-too-gloomy public. After the effects of a long, hard winter it is gratifying to know that we can step around the corner to a theatre and there enjoy and laugh at—a reel of good jokes.

During 1925 "The Carpenter" was quoted several times in Topics of the Day and we consider it a mark of distinction to have the editors of Topics select paragraphs from our publication and show them to their fifteen million readers, giving us credit therefor.

### Such Is Life

Man comes into the world without his consent and leaves it against his will. During his stay on earth his time is spent in one continuous round of contraries and misunderstandings. In his infancy he is an angel, in his boyhood he is a devil; in his manhood he is everything from a lizard up; in his duties he is a damned fool; if he raises a family, he is a chump; if he raises a check, he is a thief, and then the law raises hell with him; if he is a poor man, he is a poor manager and has no sense; if he is rich, he is dishonest, but considered smart; if he is in politics, he is a grafter and a crook; if he is out of politics, you can't place him, as he is an

"undesirable citizen;" if he goes to church, he is a hypocrite; if he stays away from church, he is a sinner; if he donates to foreign missions, he does it for show; if he doesn't, he is stingy and a "tightwad." When he first comes into the world, everybody wants to kiss him—before he goes out, they all want to kick him. If he dies young, there was a great future before him; if he lives to a ripe old age, he is in the way, only living to save funeral expenses. Life is a funny proposition after all.

### Information Wanted

Information is wanted regarding the whereabouts of T. E. Betts, alias T. E. Moore, a floor scraper, of whom the accompanying photograph is a good like-



ness. When last heard from, he was in Youngstown, Ohio. Anyone knowing his whereabouts kindly communicate with T. M. Erickson, Secretary L. U. No. 1242, 4292 E. 124th St., Cleveland, O.

### Information

Away out on the prairie in Northwest Canada a wandering reporter ran across a lonely hut, and interviewed the owner with the object in view of getting a story.

"Whose house is this?" he asked.

"Moggs," was the answer.

"What in the world is it built of?"

"Logs."

"Any animals around this part of the country?"

"Frogs."

"What sort of soil have you?"

"Bogs."

"Well, what sort of climate?"

"Fogs."

"What do you live on chiefly?"

"Hogs."

"Have you any friends around here?"

"Dogs."



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# Chips *and* Shavings

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Hurry spoils work and also spoils life.

\* \* \*

A sunny disposition is the very soul of success.

\* \* \*

In this world a man must be either anvil or hammer.

\* \* \*

The largest room in the world is the one for improvement.

\* \* \*

A business never gets so old that it will take care of itself.

\* \* \*

When an engine knocks it indicates lack of power. It is the same thing with a man: let's be a booster.

\* \* \*

Soiled overshoes can be left outside but there is no detachable protection for befouled tongues or muddled minds.

\* \* \*

Excuses are nothing more than confessions of weakness showing your inability to cope with the task before you.

\* \* \*

The limitations of any man are not the things he wants to do, but can't; they are the things he ought to do but doesn't.

\* \* \*

The secret of life is not to do what one likes, but to try to like that which one has to do; and one does come to like it in time.

\* \* \*

Horace Greeley said that the darkest day in any man's career is that wherein he fancies there is some easier way of getting a dollar than squarely earning it.

\* \* \*

Nothing in this world comes to people who will not act. Nothing worth having comes to those who are not willing to make the effort to get it.—Theodore Roosevelt.

\* \* \*

The trolley conductor shouted: "Alright there?" and a voice from among those getting on in the rear shouted back: "Hold on a minute, till I get my clothes on." It was a colored boy with a basket of laundry.

\* \* \*

A "sit-down method" won't do a minute in this age of aggressiveness. It is

the duty of every member of the Brotherhood to do his share to help in the expansion and growth of our organization. Don't say "Let George do it."

\* \* \*

Passage by the Senate of the \$165,000,000 Public Building Bill is expected to give impetus to the building industry. The measure provides \$100,000,000 for new construction in the states, \$65,000,000 for the District of Columbia, and projects hitherto authorized.

\* \* \*

Satan did not bring the temptation to Eve instead of Adam, because woman was a weaker, and man a superior being. He brought the temptation to Eve because a woman isn't afraid of the devil. If he had brought it to Adam, he would have been running yet.—Delmer E. Croft.

\* \* \*

Do not condemn the labor movement because you know of "some objectionable feature." Every man and every institution has some feature which appears objectionable to some. Affiliate with the organization that protects your trade, your working conditions, and your wages, then you will be in a position to correct any feature which may appear objectionable to you.

\* \* \*

With the coming of summer and automobile rides with the family, it is well to practice a little safety. When motor-ing, always stop, look and listen before crossing a railroad track. Remember that money will buy lots of things, but it won't buy spare parts for your body that will be as good as the original. The price of safety is only a thought, but some people are bankrupt.

\* \* \*

There is a Japanese saying: "If you have to kill a snake, kill it once and for all." The snake that threatens trade unionism is the "open shop." Let each member of our organization pledge himself to stick faithfully to his union, to pay his dues regularly, to attend the meetings and recruit a new member as opportunity offers. If we all persist in doing that the "snake" will be killed once and for all.

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# Foreign Labor News

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## Belgium

Out of about 21,000 organized textile workers in the city of Ghent and suburbs, approximately ten per cent were out of work at different periods of the year.

\* \* \*

## Czechoslovakia

A total of 82,000 miners and the widows of 140,000 insured miners are now receiving pensions, under the miners' insurance provisions, aggregating a sum which it is very difficult to raise under the present system.

\* \* \*

## Denmark

Unemployment in Denmark showed a decrease during the month of March, 1926, from 84,338 to 63,800. The reduction is attributed, chiefly, to the commencement of building operations.

\* \* \*

## England

According to a report issued by the Governmental Home Office, dealing with the workman's compensation during 1924, it is estimated that if all the charges and expenses are taken into account, the total charge for compensation in the seven great industries in 1924 is approximately 9,000,000 pounds.

\* \* \*

## France

Compared with 1924, French records for 1925 indicate an increase of about 17,000 births, an increase of more than 29,000 deaths, and a decrease of about 2,000 marriages.

\* \* \*

## Germany

The rapid increase in unemployment in Saxony continues, with decreasing opportunities for employment in the metals, paper, leather, and wood-working industries.

\* \* \*

## Ireland

According to an announcement made by the Minister of Industry and Commerce, the Free State's tariff policy, which was inaugurated in April, 1924, has resulted in an increase in employment in the protected industries.

## Italy

The Fiat Company has made public the fact that the yearly sum of 300,000 lire is being now granted to the "Assoziazione Mutua Soccorso" (Association of Mutual Help Between Fiat Workmen) plus all fines paid by the workmen for different causes.

\* \* \*

## Latvia

Post-war immigration into Latvia shows as its chief characteristic an extraordinary influx of refugees, the most of whom are farm or industrial workers who formerly lived in Soviet Russia.

A general shortage of farm labor and a surplus in other lines is reported in Latvia. The surplus is said to be due to unfavorable conditions in the timber industry during the past year.

\* \* \*

## Norway

Recent reports from the country's official employment offices indicate that there has been some decrease in the number of unemployed. The unemployed total for March, 1926, was 26,392 persons.

\* \* \*

## Poland

The fact that there are 120,000 Poles in the state of Parana, Brazil, strengthens the assertion that a considerable number of Poles have emigrated to South American countries, and that the movement in that direction bids fair to increase. There is also a seasonal movement of Polish emigrants to Germany, Belgium, Denmark, and Canada. During the past year it is estimated that 3,719 Poles emigrated to the United States. During the same period 21,242 Polish natives returned to Poland, 17,131 of whom came from European countries.

\* \* \*

## Sweden

Employment agencies in the principal cities of the Malmo Consular District report a further increase in the number of unemployed persons. During January, a total of 6,657 male workers reported unemployment as against 1,186 available vacancies, of which 1,126 were filled.



# Craft Problems



## Common Roof Framing

### LESSON I

(By H. H. Siegele.)

After the article, in which we dealt briefly on roof framing, of our "Building A House" series, appeared, we received a letter informing us that we were wrong—that while we were giving instructions on a certain kind of roof framing, we were, nevertheless, omitting, using the writers own words "ninety-and-nine" things about roof framing that sooner or later would come up somewhere among the readers of "The Carpenter." What we said in that article about roof framing was not intended to be a complete treatment of the subject—and while we have it on our mind we want to say that this series of articles on roof framing, also, is not to be taken as a complete treatment of roof framing, although it will be more nearly complete than what we gave in the house-building series. We want to say before we enter into this subject, that whatever we may bring out, either by the text or with illustrations, will be "according to us" and not "according to Hoyle"—Hoyle, evidently is a myth, who, if he ever existed in reality, may or may not have been perfect in everything he did. We are of the opinion that, if he ever existed in reality, he was at best only human. Today his name is often used as a means to prove that certain methods or ways of doing things are right. "This is," we often hear, "according to Hoyle;" when unfortunate as such cases are, after careful examination, one often finds that the method or way of doing the particular thing was not even logical, and the results far from being correct. "According to us," not "according to Hoyle" is what everything in these articles is to be. Whatever is logical—whatever is practical—whatever will work out—if we find that it is fitting and serviceable, we are going to use it, whether we obtained it through experience or otherwise. This if nothing else, will make this work original.

In a recent issue of "The Carpenter" there appeared a little dispute about the

use of the word "vergeboard" and the word "bargeboard." The definition of "vergeboard" is, bargeboard, and "bargeboard" is defined as being, vergeboard—so what is the difference what term is used when speaking about the part of a roof that we call, vergerafter. Moreover, it should be remembered that our language is constantly changing (as all languages constantly change), and for that reason new words work themselves into the language with the passing of time. On the other hand, the meaning of a word is not always the same—the use of the word and the locality in which it is used often make great differences in the meaning and application. We are giving a list of words, alphabetically arranged, used in roof framing, in some way or other, with brief definitions. We do not want to be understood that the terms given here are, technically speaking, the proper terms, far be it from that, our object is to present terms that are often heard, relative to roof framing, among carpenters. Because we have either heard or seen these terms used, is the only authority we have to offer for using them here:

**Angle**—Meeting of two lines running in different directions.

**Backing**—Cutting off the corners of hip rafters so as to give the sheathing a full bearing.

**Bargeboard**—Vergeboard.

**Bell Roof**—A roof shaped like a bell.

**Bevel**—The slant of a cut in roof framing.

**Bird's Mouth**—The plate cut of a rafter with a full-sized lookout, or tail.

**Blade**—The body of the steel square.

**Body**—The large arm of the steel square.

**Bottom Cut**—The cut at the lower end of a rafter.

**Cheek Cut**—The side cut of a jack, hip, valley or cripple rafter.

**Collar Beam**—A horizontal piece of timber connecting and tying together two opposite rafters.

**Comb**—The ridge of a roof.

**Comb Board**—A board onto which the rafters of a roof are nailed at the comb.  
**Ridge board.**

**Comb Roof**—A gable roof. A double roof.

**Common Rafter**—One of the main rafters of a roof.

**Conical Roof**—A roof having the appearance of a cone.

**Cornice**—The over-hang of a roof. The part of a roof projecting beyond the building.

**Cripple-Jack**—A jack rafter that is neither a hip-jack nor a valley-jack.

**Curb**—The break between the ridge and the eaves of a gambrel roof.

**Curb Roof**—A gambrel roof.

**Cut**—A term referring to the angle of a rafter-cut.

**Deck Roof**—A roof with a flat top, or deck.

**Dome Roof**—A semi-spherical roof.

**Dormer**—A window or a set of windows built into the side of a roof.

**Double-Pitch Roof**—A gable roof.

**Eaves**—The lower edge of a roof.

**Eye-brow Dormer**—A window built into the side of a roof resembling an eye-brow.

**Even Pitch**—A regular pitch; or a pitch having the same rise per foot run throughout.

**Fascia**—The face board of a cornice.

**Flat Roof**—A roof having but a slight inclination.

**Foot Cut**—The cut at the lower end of a rafter. The seat cut.

**Fourth Pitch**—A pitch whose rise is equal to one-fourth of the span.

**Framing**—The process of cutting the various members of a roof so they will fit properly into their respective places.

**Gable**—The end of a comb or double roof.

**Gable and Valley Roof**—A roof with gables and valleys.

**Gable Roof**—A double roof or comb roof.

**Gambrel Roof**—A roof, the lower half of whose sides is steep, while the upper half is rather flat. A curb roof.

**Half Pitch**—A pitch whose rise equals one-half of its span.

**Heel**—The point opposite the toe of the foot cut.

**Hexagon Roof**—A roof having six sides.

**Hip**—A corner of a rip roof. A hip rafter.

**Hip and Valley Roof**—A roof with hips and valleys.

**Hip Jack**—A jack rafter fitting onto a hip.

**Hip Rafter**—The corner rafter of a hip roof.

**Hip Roof**—A roof without gables, having hip rafters at the corners.

**Horizontal Cut**—The level cut at the lower end of a rafter.

**Irregular Pitch**—Not having the same rise per foot run throughout.

**Irregular Plan**—A plan of a roof whose angles are not relatively the same.

**Jack Rafter**—A rafter fitting onto, either a hip rafter or a valley rafter.

**Laying Out**—Marking the various members of a roof when it is being framed.

**Lean To**—A shed roof, or pent roof. A roof having but one slope in one direction.

**Mansard**—A roof having on all sides two slopes, the lower being steeper than the upper. Sometimes called a pavilion roof.

**Measuring Line**—A line, used to aid in laying out rafters, intersecting with the outside corner of the plate when the rafter is set.

**M-Roof**—A roof with two gables at each end, having the appearance of a capital "M."

**Octagon Roof**—A roof with eight sides.

**Ogee Roof**—A roof with an ogee, or double curve, slope.

**Overhang**—The tail of a rafter, or the lookout.

**Pent Roof**—A lean-to, or shed roof.

**Pitch**—A term referring to the slope of a roof.

**Plancher**—A board used in the construction of a cornice. A soffit.

**Plate Cut**—The cut of a rafter fitting onto the plate.

**Plumb Cut**—The cut of a rafter coming into a perpendicular position when the rafter is set into place.

**Purlin**—A timber supporting the rafters of a roof between the seat and the comb.

**Rafter**—One of the timbers supporting the sheathing and shingles of a roof.

**Ridge**—The upper edge of a roof—the comb.

**Ridge Cut**—The top cut of a rafter for a comb roof. The comb cut.

**Ridge Board**—The board onto which the rafters are nailed at the comb of a roof.

**Rise**—The distance that the point of a roof is above the plates, assuming that the upper edge of the rafter is taken as



the measuring line. The distance that a rafter rises per foot run.

**Roof**—The covering part of a building, sheltering the interior against rain and snow.

**Run**—One-half of the span of a gable roof. The horizontal distance between the comb of a roof and the outside edge of the wall plate. The horizontal distance between the top and the bottom cut of a rafter.

**Saddle Roof**—A double roof. A gable roof.

**Segment Roof**—A roof having the shape of a segment.

**Saw-Tooth Roof**—A roof, looking at it from the end, resembling saw teeth.

**Seat Cut**—The cut at the lower end of a rafter. The plate cut.

**Side Cut**—The bevel of a jack rafter, fitting against, either a hip rafter or a valley rafter. The edge-bevel of jack, hip, valley and cripple rafters. Sometimes called cheek cut.

**Single Pitch Roof**—A lean-to or shed roof.

**Shed Roof**—A lean-to, or pent roof.

**Soffit**—A board used on the under side of a cornice. A plancher board.

**Span**—The horizontal distance across a building, from the outside of one plate to the outside of the other plate.

**Steel Square**—An instrument used in roof framing, having a perfect right-angle.

**Tail**—A lookout of a rafter.

**Third Pitch**—A pitch whose rise is equal to one-third of the span of the building.

**Toe**—The point opposite to the heel of the foot cut.

**Tongue**—The small arm of a steel square.

**Top Cut**—The cut at the upper end of a rafter. The comb cut.

**Turret**—A small tower.

**Uniform Pitch**—A pitch having the same rise per foot run throughout. Even pitch.

**Valley**—The intersection of two roofs in such a manner that they form a valley.

**Valley Jack**—A jack rafter fitting on to a valley rafter.

**Valley Rafter**—The main rafter of a valley.

**Vergeboard**—Bargeboard.

**Vergerafter**—Bargeboard, or verge-board.

**Vertical Cut**—A plumb cut. A cut coming into a perpendicular position when the rafter is in place.

**Wall Plate**—The timber on which the seat of a rafter rests.

(To be continued.)

### Cutting Slate Condemned Methods (By H. H. Siegele.)

Few carpenters, perhaps, have never had occasion to cut slate, especially is this true if they have been employed by contractors who were erecting school buildings. Few, if any, school buildings today do not have, as a part of their equipments, slate blackboards. And because this is a fact, few carpenters, if they have not had occasion to cut slate, will sooner or later be confronted with it. We well remember our first experience, that is, our first experience in seeing slate cut. It is interesting to recall

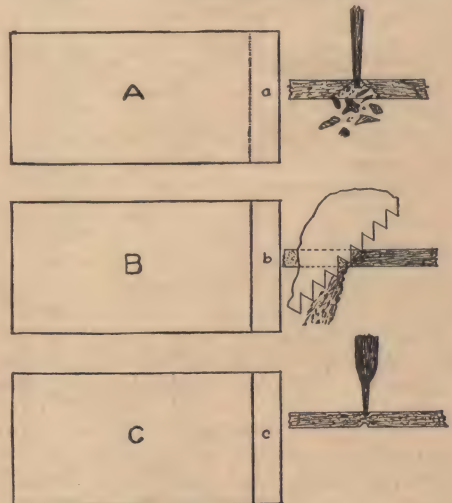


Fig 1.

the different methods that were used—and, consequently, it is equally interesting to recall our own attempts to cut slate by means of those methods.

Fig. 1 shows three methods that came into our early experience in cutting slate. In the first method, A represents a piece of slate from which the section, marked a, is to be cut. To the right in a larger scale the method is illustrated—the punching method, is what we shall call it; which consists of punching holes into the slate with a nail-set or a punch, along the line that the slate is to be cut.

The holes are punched from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 1 inch apart. After the holes are all punched the section to be cut off, is projected beyond a solid bearing, say a 2 x 8 or a 2 x 6, with enough pressure applied to break it along the line of the holes. This method will do the work, however, it leaves a rough edge and for that reason, if for no other, we will pronounce it an unsatisfactory method.

The next method, the rip-saw method, is illustrated to the right of the flag of slate marked B, from which the section to the right indicated at b, is to be cut. The flag, as we are showing it, is marked and cut about a third of the distance; which having been done by operating the rip-saw in the same manner as one would operate it for ripping a board. But wait a minute—the progress is much slower. While the saw is sharp the progress is encouraging; but after using a rip-saw on slate for a short while, the edges of the teeth wear off, when it becomes necessary to either refile the saw, or become disappointed with the method and discard it entirely. The latter being the most satisfactory, in our judgment, because it relieves one of the necessity of using, not only an expensive method of cutting slate, but a very poor one as well. We condemn this method for the very reason that it condemns itself when used.

A method, in some ways better than the two already named, is also shown—we will call it the scratch method, whereby the section marked c, is cut from the flag C, by scratching, with a file or some other steel tool, a groove on either side of the flag along the line that it is to be cut, and then by applying pressure, break off the section. To the right of the flag is shown the relative depth of the grooves. While this method gives fairly good results, we, using an evolutionary expression, condemn it also, because it is still in the monkey-period of developments.

### A Better Method

Not very long ago, while in a barber's chair, a carpenter in the chair next to us remarked as he got out of the chair:

"I'm going to specialize in setting slate blackboard;" and seeing, by the expression of his face that he was withholding a secret, we asked him:

"Why?"

"Well," said he, "I've discovered a way of cutting slate that beats anything

I've ever seen," and again we led him with:

"How do you do it?"

Then he went on and told how he had tried different ways to cut slate, which all proved unsatisfactory to him, and how by the process of thinking while he worked, he discovered "a better way."

Since we have had this conversation with this think while you work carpenter,

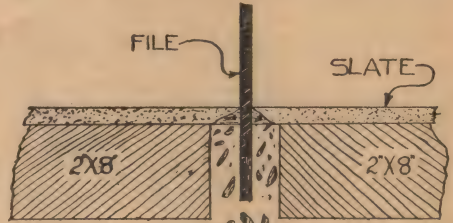


Fig. 2.

ter, we have had occasion to try out his discovery, and we are hereby approving, with praise, the method.

Fig. 2 shows how the flag of slate must be laid onto 2 x 8's, (2 x 6's or 2 x 4's will do, too) laid about 1 inch apart and on a solid and even bearing, in order to obtain the approved results. Then with a flat file, worn out or new, start at the edge of the flag and cut the slate to the line, proceeding as we shall further explain by means of Fig. 3. This figure shows a side view with enough of the slate and one 2 x 8 cut out to show clearly the position in which the file is held during the operations. With a ham-

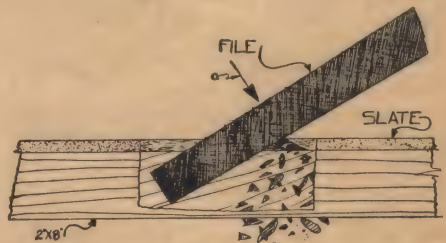


Fig. 3.

mer strike the edge of the file in the direction shown by the spear indicated at a. The blows should be short, quick, and well controlled—not too light and not too heavy. Each blow of the hammer should cause the file to cut, say, from  $\frac{1}{2}$  inch to 1 inch of the slate. The illustrations show how the opening between the 2 x 8's permit the chips of slate to fall through during the process of cutting a flag of slate.



Fig. 4 shows a section of a flag of slate partly cut by the flat-file method. At A is shown the end of the path cut with the file, and at B is shown the line

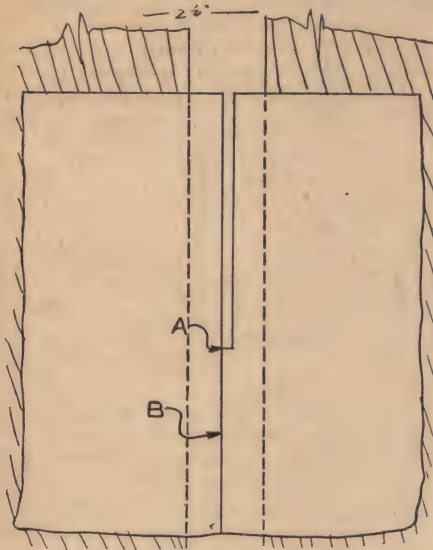


Fig. 4.

which answers for a guide during the cutting. By exercising care, it is easily possible to cut, not only a smooth, but a perfectly straight line. We are saying this because we have tried it. The dotted lines show the position of the bearings.

Because this method is so practical, simple and inexpensive, speaking from a standpoint of time and tools, we have approved it, and recommend it to our readers.

### The Best Method

Of course the best method is our own discovery. Not because we think it will give better results than the method discovered by our own friend—for it can not do that; but because it is a little more dignified. Using an old worn-out flat file for cutting slate leaves the impression on the minds of the laity that the user of it is “common” or “ordinary;” whereas, if the same results can be obtained with tools that spell “dignity” in such minds, one not only produces results for his employer, but he raises the standing of himself and his fellow craftsmen in the estimation of the public. This question may seem foreign to the best interests of the mechanic, but we feel sure that we are right. The man who can produce satisfactory results, and at the same time

maintain the dignity of the craft to which he belongs, will go farther in less time, than the man who simply produces results for the purpose of buying his bacon.

Fig. 5, a and b, shows two views of the tool that we use in cutting slate.

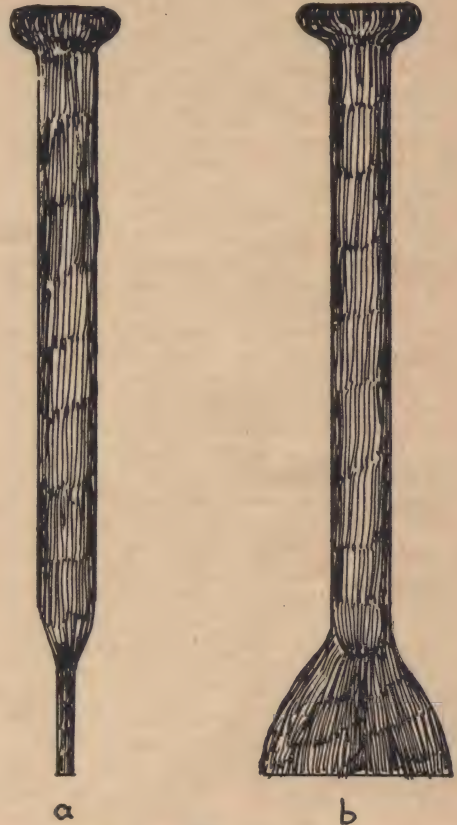


Fig. 5.

We made our discovery in very much the same way that our friend made his; we were jumping from one method to an-

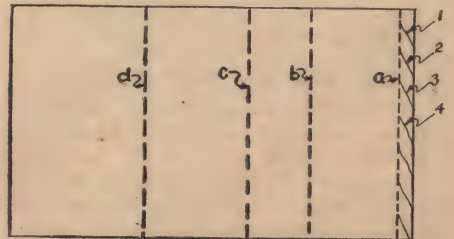


Fig. 6.

other of those that had been handed down to us by craftsmen who had been before us, but always with unsatisfac-

tory results. Finally we tried a stone-cutter's chisel, shaped like the tool we have illustrated in Fig. 5, excepting that it was sharp. With this chisel we got fairly good results, but when the section to be cut off was too narrow, the wedge-shape of the chisel would break out the section somewhat in the manner shown by Figs. 6, 1, 2, 3, 4, etc. However, if the flag of slate is to be cut somewhere near the center—or say, not too close to the ends, as at b, c, d of Fig. 6, very good results can be obtained by simply using a stone-cutter's chisel, using it in the same manner as we shall explain presently.

Fig. 7 shows in part how the slate must be supported if the best results are

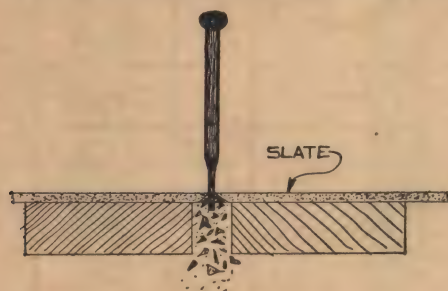


Fig. 7.

to be obtained—it also shows the chisel in place, and the effects of it on the slate. Fig. 8 shows a side view with part of the slate and part of one of the supports cut out, in order to make the illustration clear. The chips of slate shown in the last two drawings show how

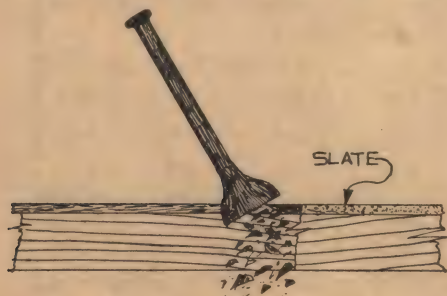


Fig. 8.

by spreading the supports about 1 inch apart, the chips have ample room to fall through. Fig. 9 shows a part of a slate, partly cut; at a is shown the end of the path cut by the slate-cutting tool; at b can be seen the line guiding the cutting. A perfectly straight line can be cut with

this tool, and smooth. The dotted lines show the positions of the supports. The

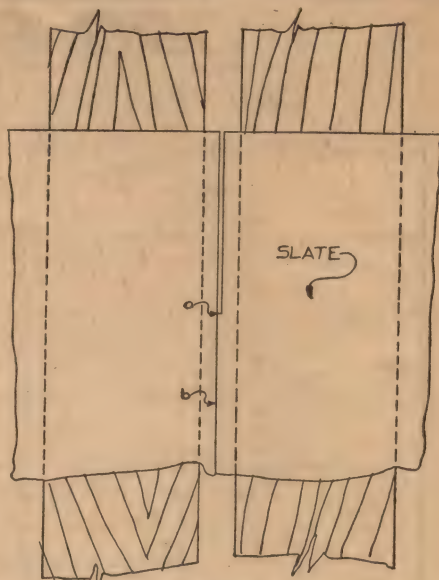


Fig. 9.

blows of the hammer, as in the flat-file method, must be short, quick and well controlled.

### Wood Screws

(By L. Perth, L. U. No. 10.)

Common wood screws are regularly made in both iron and brass. The illustration in the accompanying table shows the two types of wood screws ordinarily used in carpenter work: Flat heads and round heads.

The sizes of wood screws are designated by the length in inches and by diameter expressed in numbers of the screw—makers' gauge. The length measurement includes the whole head of flat-head screws and about half the head of round heads. The diameter of screws is measured directly under the head.

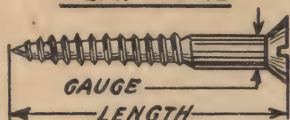
Wood screws usually are made from  $\frac{1}{4}$  of an inch to 5 inches in length and in diameter from No. 0 to No. 24, the numbers designating the American Screw Company's gauge. The increase in length is by eighths of an inch up to 1 inch, then by quarters of an inch up to 3 inches and by half inches up to 5 inches. As a rule the threaded portion is about two-thirds of the total length.

The use of the oval-head screws is comparatively limited. Flat-heads con-

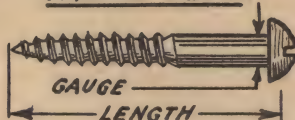


# WOOD SCREWS.

## FLAT HEAD



## ROUND HEAD.



## SCREW SIZES.

LENGTH	GAUGES	LENGTH	GAUGES	LENGTH	GAUGES	LENGTH	GAUGES
$\frac{1}{4}$ "	0 to 4	$\frac{7}{8}$ "	3 to 14	2"	6 to 20	$3\frac{1}{2}$ "	10 to 24
$\frac{3}{8}$ "	0 to 8	1"	3 to 16	$2\frac{1}{4}$ "	6 to 20	4"	12 to 24
$\frac{1}{2}$ "	1 to 10	$1\frac{1}{4}$ "	4 to 18	$2\frac{1}{2}$ "	6 to 20	$4\frac{1}{2}$ "	14 to 24
$\frac{5}{8}$ "	2 to 12	$1\frac{1}{2}$ "	4 to 20	$2\frac{3}{4}$ "	8 to 20	5"	14 to 24
$\frac{3}{4}$ "	2 to 14	$1\frac{3}{4}$ "	6 to 20	3"	8 to 24	•	

## SCREW GAUGES.

ACTUAL DIAMETER	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
GAUGE NO.	0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
DECIMAL	.060	.073	.086	.099	.112	.125	.138	.151	.164
FRACTION	$\frac{1}{16}$ -	$\frac{5}{64}$ -	$\frac{5}{64}$ +	$\frac{3}{32}$ +	$\frac{7}{64}$ +	$\frac{1}{8}$	$\frac{9}{64}$ -	$\frac{5}{32}$ -	$\frac{5}{32}$ +
ACTUAL DIAMETER	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•	•
GAUGE NO.	9	10	11	12	14	16	18	20	24
DECIMAL	.177	.190	.203	.216	.242	.268	.294	.320	.372
FRACTION	$\frac{11}{64}$ +	$\frac{3}{16}$ +	$\frac{13}{64}$	$\frac{7}{32}$ -	$\frac{1}{4}$ -	$\frac{17}{64}$ +	$\frac{19}{64}$ -	$\frac{5}{16}$ +	$\frac{3}{8}$ -

stitute fully four-fifths of the total demand and round-heads three-fourths of the remainder.

In the upper part of the accompanying table are given the sizes in which wood screws may be obtained, while the lower part shows the actual diameter and the screw gauge numbers in decimals with their equal values expressed in fractions of an inch.

Note. The fractional values in the table are given for the convenience of those who seldom deal in decimals. The symbols (plus) and (—) that appear after the fractions indicate that the value is slightly over or under the corresponding decimal.

Thus No. 7 screw is shown as having a thickness of .151 of an inch, or 5-32—, which means a little less than 5-32 of an inch, since the decimal for 5-32" is .156 which is more than .151".

Screw No. 20 has a diameter of .320" or 5-16" plus, which means a trifle larger than 5-16 of an inch, since 5-16" equals .312" which is less than .320".

### Roof Framing (By Roland Hill.) Foldups

Unless there is a demand for a continuation of these foldup lessons we will discontinue them to take up another method that has been largely used in the past by good framers.

The object sought in these lessons on foldups is to enable the scholar to actually see just how the roof will look when erected, and aid him in visualizing any roof he may be called on to frame.

Then again, where a brother carpenter contemplates building a home for himself and does not intend employing an architect he will be at sea to some extent as to proportions, pitches and projections, we see monstrosities in this line every day we wish to look for them and often have very unsightly yet expensive homes thrust within our vision—the very errors seem to radiate a challenge to the world in unmitigated mistakes.

Foldups therefore, assist the untrained designer in enabling him to see just what his design will look like when built. With a little care and using the rules as shown in these lessons one can erect the entire structure in miniature at 1 inch scale, set it on the mantle for a few days, study it, let the Mrs. and the

kiddies get acquainted with it and then the verdict may require the making of another along different lines. But let us not forget the main purpose, i. e., to teach the apprentice to see and know the shape and form correct ideas as to his work before beginning to cut up his lumber.

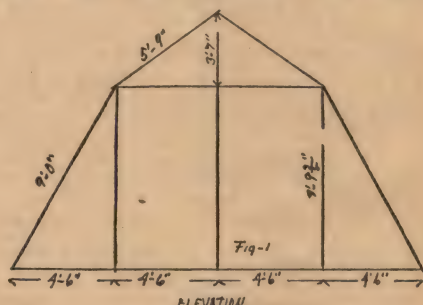
### Gambrel Roof

This form of roof has been given many names, but we still call it gambrel. We have seen many fine barns in the west built with this style roof and houses in this shape are very common also, many are very pretty, as this shape of roof lends itself to ornamentation.

There seems to be only two pitches that can be used on this form of roof to make it look just right however, especially for a dwelling.

### 60 and 30 Degrees

You will see them in all pitches, but when you find one that looks good to



you it is dollars to doughnuts that it's 60 and 30.

In barn building the pitches are controlled by the purposes intended.

If you will look through your "Carpenters" you will find the pitch of 60 and 30 degrees on the square as given by Brother Stoddard, and say, young fellow, stick to Stoddard, make a scrap book of his writings, you will grow fast as a carpenter if you will digest his monthly dope.

Another thing, Brother Cub, have you noticed the great strides made in our Craft Problem department of "The Carpenter?" There was more good stuff spilled in there last month than the doctor would order, but the classes in our unions all over the land are thankful and calling for more.

Fig. 1 shows the elevation, these are the gable ends of the foldup and sustain the roof when folded over them.



Position of No. 1 is plumb. Width 18' 0", this width is divided into sections of 4' 6", and where squared up from the base line indicate the break lines of roof pitches.

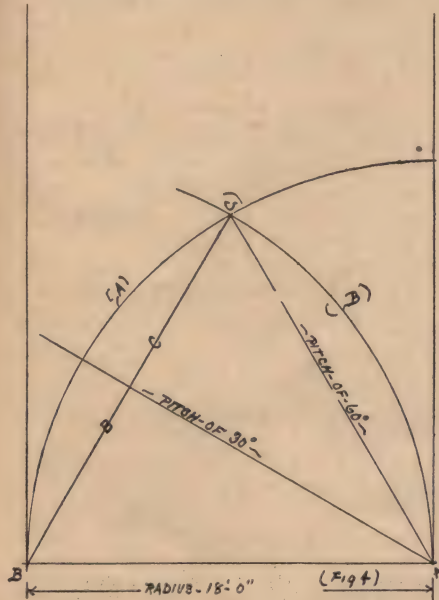
Center line leads to ridge position, while side plumb lines may be considered as sustaining partitions.

To make a rafter pattern for the 60 degree sections we would lay the square to edge of stuff  $4\frac{1}{2}$ " on tongue,  $7\frac{3}{4}$ " on blade, these figures are the run and rise for this section and so indicated on drawing. Measuring diagonally across to these figures will give you the length of rafters for this section.

The upper section at 30 degrees pitch has a run of 4' 6" and rise of 3' 7". Square held to these figures will give length, and bevel cuts.

Let us stop here and look at Fig. 4 for an explanation of these degree pitches.

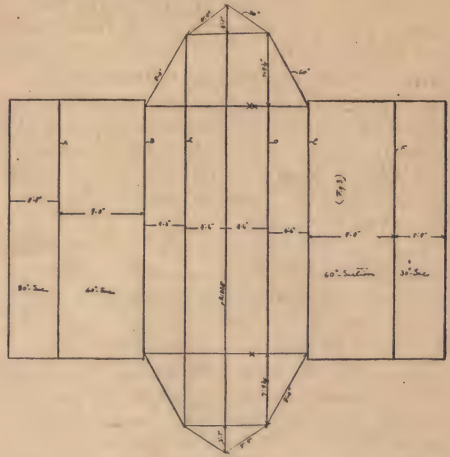
from each corner as at A & B, Fig. 4, will show at C bisection point the exact height for ridge, then line B-C would be the rafter pitch at 60 degrees. Thea regardless of width, the width at base is the radius to strike.



Civil engineers show pitches in degrees, house plans generally state pitches in inches to the foot.

The gothic high and pointed arches that have been and are now still used in church architecture, windows in particular are noted samples of the beauties of 60 degree work.

We know of no other degree pitch so easily worked as 60 simply because the width at base is the radius regardless of size, for instance—if roof was 4 feet wide at base a 4 foot radius struck

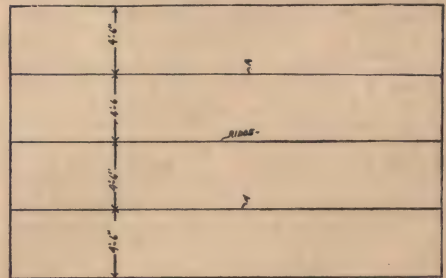


In this case we have a base of 18 feet, we draw a parallelogram with width of 18 feet we set point of compass at corner A, extend to corner B and strike radius line A, then from corner B strike radius B to bisection at C, line B-C is pitch line at 60 degrees.

For 30 degrees, find center of line B-C, then draw line from corner A through point thus found and you have a pitch of 30 degrees.

Stoddard's explanation will instruct you how to get it with the square.

We will call Fig. 2 the roof plan, it shows the ridge and the hip break lines



-ROOF-PLAN-FIG. 2

at change of pitches, these lines are necessary for purpose of carrying over to Fig. 4 the points required to lay out the foldup. Our apprentices will note that center section of Fig. 4 is same as Fig. 2. Lay this part out on the card board first, then connect the gable ends, hav-

ing first extended the ridge and break lines before laying out the rafter lines. From gable base line X and XX extend break line 7' 9 3/8" (seven feet, nine and 3/8 inches) and ridge line indefinitely.

Draw the 60 degree rafter lines as shown (Fig. 3) also the 30 degree and bear in mind that the length of rafter determines the width of cover section, for instance, the 60 D rafter in this case is 9 feet long, then we must allow the corresponding sections of roof coverings to be 9 feet wide as marked, same rule applying to the 30 D sections which in this case are 5' 9".

When fully laid out cut completely through cardboard on all outside lines, lightly score with sharp knife on lines A-B-E-F-X-XX. Lines C-ridge and D are only extension lines, no scoring.

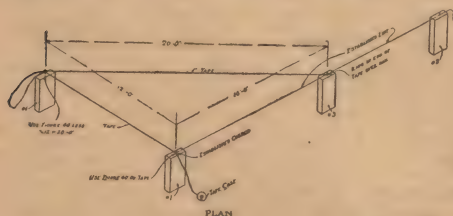
We are not certain stopping on this line of foldups as the farther we go the more we are impressed with its wonderful simplicity as a starting motor for the young and inexperienced apprentice, methods of interest create pep and courage, without which our boys develop into cold storage carpenters.

We will be governed by the wishes of the boys.

### Squaring Foundations

I am sending what I consider a pretty good scheme for squaring up for foundation or excavations. I saw this somewhere, in a building magazine of some kind, or it may have been in our own "Carpenters' Journal." Anyway, it was a long time ago, and as we are continually getting new members, it may be of interest to some of them, or to others that may not have seen it.

After stakes No. 1 and 2 are driven indicating two corners, (usually the



front ones), a nail is driven in the center of stake No. 1 and from this the required distance is measured to stake No. 2 and another nail driven, thus forming an established line. Measure in on this

line from stake No. 1 and set stake No. 3 so its center will be 16' 0" from stake No. 1, drive a nail in No. 3 exactly 16' 0" from the nail previously driven in No. 1. This nail must be driven directly under the established line. Hook ring of tape over nail in stake No. 3 and unroll tape to figure 40 or any convenient figure, we will say 40 to illustrate. Hold 40 at nail in No. 1. Now, if we use 12' 0" for one side, 16' 0" for the other, then 20' 0" would be the diagonal distance, the other figure would be 40 minus 12 equals 28, hold the foot marks 20 and 28 together and drive stake No. 4 so center of top will be directly beneath it. Now, with both ends of tape drawn taut, drive a nail in stake exactly where these two foot marks come together, you will find this corner exactly square, other corners may be obtained by measurement. If there are parts to square, such as an ell, it may be done in the same manner.

C. A. Carrier,

Rapid City, S. D.

L. U. No. 2036.

### Figuring Board Measure

Having read in the April and May issues the different methods of figuring board measure, I submit this as the shortest possible method and with the least figuring.

Make a fraction of the depth of the timber, taking 12 as the denominator and the depth as the numerator, which for a 3" x 8" x 20' would be 8-12 or 2-3. Now multiply 2-3 x 20 x 3 equals 40' board measure.

For a 2" x 6" x 16' it would be 6-12, equals 1/2.

1/2 x 16 x 2 equals 16' board measure.

For a 2" x 10" x 18' it would be 10-12 equals 5-6.

5-6 x 18 x 2 equals 30' board measure.

John Muller, Jr.

Hoboken, N. J.

L. U. No. 199.

### Reply To Brother Bergeron

On page 60 of the April issue of "The Carpenter," Brother Leo W. Bergeron, of L. U. No. 1227, referring to my article "Figuring Lumber," suggests a new rule, which I quote below word for word:

"Multiply the length in feet by the width in feet by the thickness in inches or fractions of an inch, taking as an example Mr. Perth's joist 3" x 8"—20'—0". 20'—0" x 8" divided by 12" equals



160 divided by 12 equals 13 1-3 x 3" equals 40' 0", board measure."

While Brother Bergeron offers a very good rule for computing the board measure of lumber, I take the liberty to call his attention to the following:

First. You can not multiply "feet by inches." You must multiply "feet by feet" or "inches by inches." Therefore, in his example the expression: 20' 0" x 8" should read: (20 x 12) x 8, thus reducing 20 feet into inches and consequently making both factors represent units of the same kind. Or else he should have replaced the 8" by its equivalent "in feet" which equals 0.6667'. Then both factors would have been expressed by feet and could be multiplied.

Second. Will Brother Bergeron kindly explain why does he want to divide a quantity by 12 and then divide the result by 12 again? Would it not be easier to divide the given amount by 144 (which is 12 x 12) and thus simplify the procedure by cutting out one operation. Also what does this dividing by 12 two times stand for?

Third. By using his rule in obtaining the board measure of lumber the following operations are necessary:

1. 20 x 12 equals 240.
2. 240 x 8 equals 1,920.
3. 1,920 divided by 12 equals 160.
4. 160 divided by 12 equals 13 1-3.
5. 13 1-3 x 3 equals 40 feet board measure.

While the rule given in my article "Figuring Lumber reads:

"Multiply together the thickness and width in inches, divide the product by 12 and multiply the result by the length."

By using the above figures this rule may be expressed:

1. 3 x 8 equals 24.
2. 24 divided by 12 equals 2.
3. 2 x 20 equals 40 feet board measure.

Which is the simplest? I'll let the audience be the judge.

We all know that there is more than one way to skin a cat. But what we do want to know is which is "the best, easiest and quickest way" of doing it.

It isn't the idea of a "new rule" it is the simplicity of its application that counts. The mind of the average worker is not accustomed to fancy figuring.

In connection with this I wish to impress upon the mind of all the contrib-

utors to the department of "Craft Problems" that the majority of our readers are just hard working men with very little schooling, who are busy making a living and have no time nor opportunity to increase their knowledge in any other way than by referring to the only source of information they have and that is the "Craft Problems" in our Journal.

Therefore, whatever is being contributed should be of general interest, and it should be expressed in a simple way, easy to understand and free from technical terms. I claim that there are no complicated ideas which could not be expressed in plain, every day words. Our language is the richest in the world. Let us help our brothers and talk their language instead of making them sit up and take notice.

L. Perth.

Chicago, Ill.

L. U. No. 10.

### Answer To Brother Liebuiseberger

I wish to call the attention of Brother Jno. Liebuiseberger of L. U. No. 129 to page 60 of the April issue of our Journal, where a correction to my article "Figuring Lumber" for substituting "23 feet" instead of "20," an error that was detected shortly after the copy had gone to the press. By using the figure 23 he may find that 46 feet board measure is correct.

I take the pleasure to thank Brother Liebuiseberger for his criticism.

L. Perth.

Chicago, Ill.

L. U. No. 10.

### Lighthouses Below Water

Not until the last eight or ten years has any attempt been made to investigate the life of the deeper parts of the ocean. But the trawls and dragnets suspended a mile under the water, where it is necessarily total darkness all the time, reveal a multitude of small fishes each equipped with an electric light. Without this light they would, of course, be unable to see at all at that great depth, where the sunlight can never penetrate. The nets bring up a host of these small fishes, and in nearly every case they are equipped with the brightest eyes and little individual lanterns to light their way along the dark pathways of the deep.

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### BENCH BAND SAW



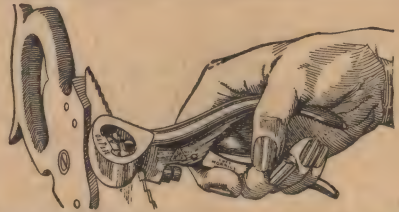
Fully equipped with motor, switch, cord and plug for lamp socket.

Height, 26". Length, 26". Wheels, 12". Weight complete, 240 lbs. Furnished also for belt drive and with or without wheel guards. This is one of the many machines for the carpenter shop made by

American Saw Mill Machinery Co.

136 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

Ask for Catalog



### MORRILL SAWSETS

Set Saws Just Right

"Saw Points" Telling You "How To Joint, Set, And File Saws." Sent Free Upon Request.

**CHAS. MORRILL, Inc.**

96 Lafayette St.

New York.

**SAVE 1/2**

on  
**PLUMBING and  
HEATING Fixtures**

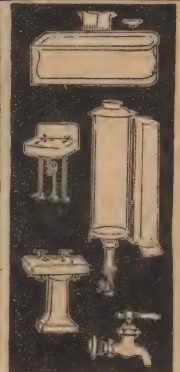
Warranted high quality  
or your money back  
**CATALOG FREE**

from one of the largest mail order Plumbing Supply concerns in Philadelphia. 48 pages, illustrated, and brimful of bargains in high-grade equipment.

**STANLEY**

Plumbing Supply Co.

930 Spring Garden St., Phila.



## The Finest Level You Ever Put Your Hands On

That is what any mechanic who has used an Empire Level will tell you. It is absolutely dependable and accurate. In addition the cases are interchangeable making it possible to quickly and easily repair Broken Glasses. Ask your dealer to show you the Empire. If he hasn't got one write to the factory.

EMPIRE LEVEL MFG. CO.

Milwaukee, Wis.

# EMPIRE

# LEVEL

No. 1 E. Six Glass Level with interchangeable vials.







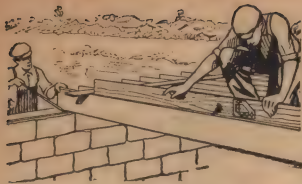
Simply  
nail  
them  
on

OVER the old shingles or on a new roof-deck,—either way it's easy work with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles. Each shingle is a rigid slab of rock, yet readily cut to fit. Each one is punched ready for nailing so they're applied quickly and economically. You can do a better job faster with Johns-Manville Asbestos Shingles.

JOHNS-MANVILLE, Inc., 292 Madison Ave., at 41st St., N. Y. City  
*Branches in all large cities*  
For Canada: Canadian Johns-Manville Co., Ltd., Toronto

**JOHNS-MANVILLE**  
**Asbestos Shingles**

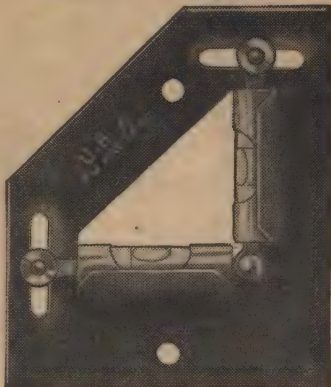
Send  
for our book  
"How to apply  
Johns-Manville  
Rigid Asbestos  
Shingles."



# The UBA

An Adjustable Combination Level And Plumb That Can Be Applied To Any Length Straight Edge Or Board. The Level With An Instant Adjustment And Immediate Results.

**USE IT AND PROVE IT**



Size  $3\frac{1}{2} \times 4$  inches.

**Price \$1.25**

Order Through Your Local Dealer Or Send Us Post Money Order And We Will Mail Direct To You. Mention Name Of Dealer. With Personal Checks Add 10c.

**UNION LEVEL MFG. CO.**

4649 So. Ashland Ave.,  
Chicago, Ill.



You Do Service To Yourself And Employer When You Put A UBA Into Action. The UBA Is Thoroughly And Rigidly Inspected To Maintain The High Standard Of Quality The Mechanic Insists On. Finished With Clear Or Green Double Marked Bulbs.



In Canada

Have Your Dealer Order From  
**THE WALKERVILLE HARDWARE  
COMPANY, Ltd.**

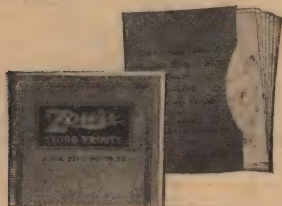
(Wholesale Only)

Walkerville, Ontario, Canada.



## *zouri key-set store front construction*

*Exclusive construction features make Zouri Store Fronts safe, easy and profitable for the contractor to sell and install. When, in addition, you are assured the kind of service the largest body of distributors in the field can give, you have every reason to favor Zouri, the only Key-Set Store Front.*



*Free—our big, illustrated book, showing newest and best styles of store fronts, and explaining the Zouri construction. Write for one.*

# Zouri Drawn Metals Company

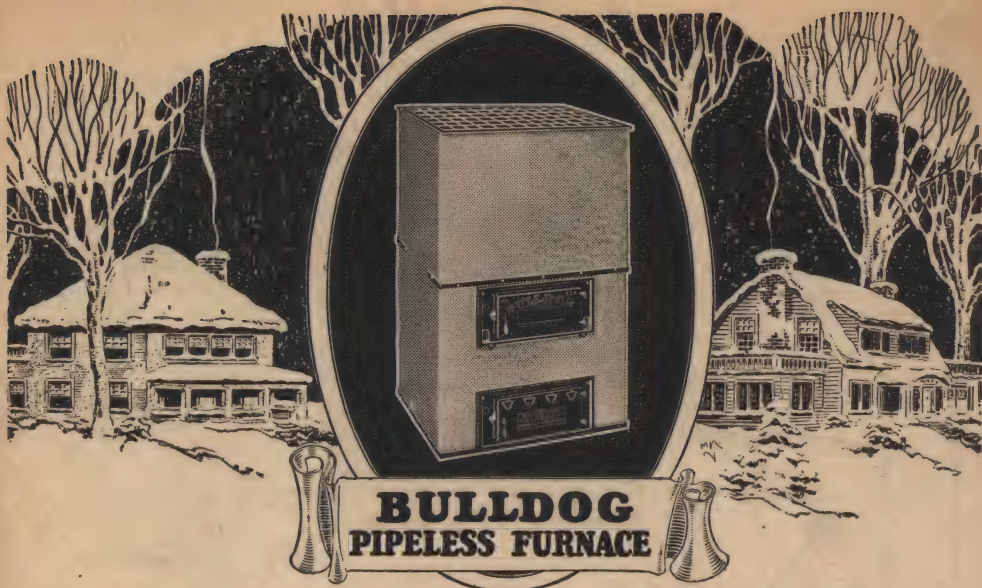
**Factory and General Offices**

**1608 East End Ave.**

**Chicago Heights, Ill.**

## *zouri key-set store front construction*





# Heats Seven Rooms at about the Cost of One!

"We have seven rooms, four on the first floor and three on the second and the Bulldog heats them fine. We find it takes a little more coal to heat the whole house than it did to heat one room with a stove using chestnut coal."—J. B. Smith, 19 Elm Street, Somerville, N. J.

## 2½ Tons Heats 5 Rooms

There is no heater to compare with the Bulldog. I burned 2½ tons of coal last winter and heated five rooms and a bath."—Walter Geary, Gloucester, Mass.

## Fuel Saved Pays for Furnace

"This is the second winter I have used the Bulldog and the savings in my coal bills have paid for my furnace!"—Milton E. Spain, Casey, Ia.

# No Money Down!

**Comes Completely Erected. You Install It Yourself.**

The Bulldog is sent to you for *free inspection*. Then, if satisfied, you make only small monthly payments at our remarkably low price. Write today! *Don't* miss this chance to cut down your fuel bills! *Install a Bulldog Furnace!* It comes to you completely erected—goes through any door—fits any height of basement—and you install it yourself in less than two hours! *Don't* put up

with the old fashioned stove heat or some outworn furnace—when you can so easily get the greatest advance in scientific heating at an astonishingly low price. The Bulldog burns almost any kind of fuel, from hard coal to cheap screenings. **We have factory connections in both east and west and ship from the nearest point.**

## Send for Free Book!

Remember the Bulldog is *different*—and *better!* Complete combustion of gases save 25% of your fuel bill. Exclusive Gable-Top Radiator receives all the direct rays of the fire. Exclusive oblong firepot is not only ideal for coal, but enables you to keep a wood fire over night. Remember—the Bulldog is sent for *free inspection*—then small monthly payments at an amazingly low price!—Send for Free Book **TODAY!**

**BULLDOG FURNACE CO.,** 19th St. and California Ave.  
Babson Bros., Sole Distributors, Dept. B-169 Chicago, Ill.

**Bulldog Furnace Co., Dept. B-169**

Babson Bros., Sole Distributors.

19th St. and California Ave., Chicago, Ill.

Without obligating me in any way, please send me your free catalog and special offer on the Bulldog Pipeless Furnace.

Have you a basement?

Yes ☐

No ☐

Name .....

Address .....



Klein's are designed for those tough jobs which require more than ordinary plier strength. For half a century, Klein's have been serving in professional service where the strain of unusual demand requires unusual strength.

Good tools make good jobs and in pliers these tools are Klein's.

Your hardware dealer carries them. Next time you are in, ask for a pair. They tell their own story of quality.



The V and B Trademark means tools of excellence.

Wherever the best is appreciated, you will find V and B Vanadium Hammers and Unbreakable Planes. Made from V and B formula Vanadium steel and handled with the finest hickory, these hammers offer the maximum in hammer perfection.

V and B Planes are drop forged, furnished with Vanadium steel blades that can be sharpened all the way to the slot.

Ask your hardware dealer to show you V and B's.

Mathias **KLEIN** & Sons  
Established 1857 Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.

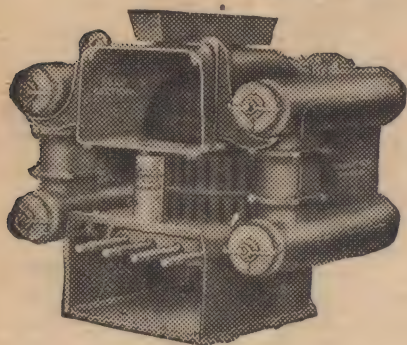
**VAUGHAN & BUSHNELL**  
**MANUFACTURING COMPANY**  
*Makers of Fine Tools*  
2114 Carroll Ave. ~ Chicago, Ill. U.S.A.



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# Can You Advise Your Customers Intellegently on *HEATING*



Let us make your heating plans, Mr. Contractor. So many things are being discovered every day that the advice of real heating engineers is very valuable. We make your heating plans without charge when Andes Furnaces are used and we have one of the best engineering departments in the country doing this work.

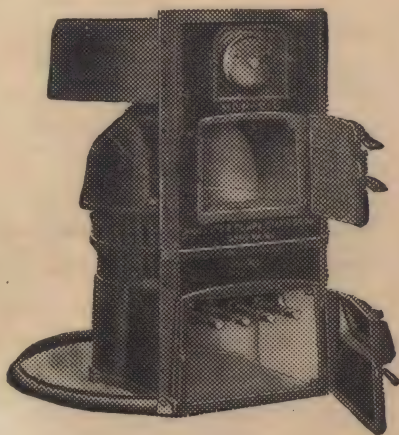
Andes Furnaces do not cost more money because of this free service. We make the largest and most complete line of Warm Air Furnaces, ranging in price from \$48.00 to \$970.00, including Pipeless Furnaces, Three Pipe, Gravity Warm Air, Forced Warm Air and the famous Andes Re-Conditioning System for fine homes. We have plans for heating jobs running from \$100.00 up to \$22,000.00.

If you want a house, church, factory, garage, theatre, lodge or store well heated, so that you can absolutely guarantee it and be proud of it, we can furnish you the heating equipment, the plans and believe we can furnish them better and just as cheaply as any one.

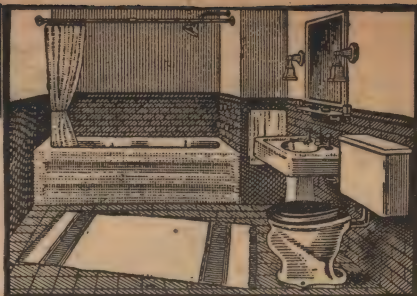
We have been making stoves and heating equipment for nearly 60 years and have a splendid reputation for high quality goods. You will find us absolutely reliable and ready to stand back of anything bearing the Andes trade mark. In asking for catalogue or circulars state for what kind of building, whether electricity is available and whether you are interested in heating it cheaply or in the best possible manner.

**ANDES RANGE and FURNACE CORP.**  
**GENEVA, N. Y.**

*Est. 1868*

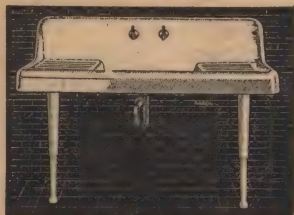


# Plumbing, Heating and Pneumatic Waterworks Supplies at Wholesale



## Highest Grade Bath Room Outfits

Bathtub recess built in apron pattern 5 feet long, 30 in. wide with shower, washdown closet, highest grade porcelain tank, mahogany seat. Lavatory 20x24 inches. Nickel-plated fixtures with solid china index knobs, nickel-plated trap and supply pipes \$126.00 without shower \$114.00. Other complete outfits \$55.00 and up.



Double drain board apron sink 62 in. long. All in one piece with enameled legs, faucets and traps \$54.75. Other sinks \$15.00 and up.

**Save 20 to 40%  
on all plumbing articles.**

All guaranteed plumbing and heating supplies. Get our catalog and prices before buying. Immediate shipment from our complete stock.

**B. KAROL & SONS CO.**  
800-2 So Kedzie Ave Chicago

# Level and Plumb Like The Big Builders

**\$5.00  
BRINGS IT**

**OWN YOUR OWN-MAKE MORE MONEY**

**FREE  
TRIAL**

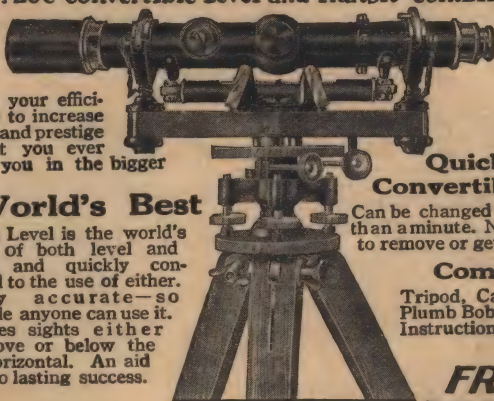
**Aloe Convertible Level and Transit-Combined**

## Makes Money

This instrument will add immeasurably to your efficiency and will do more to increase your business, income and prestige than any investment you ever made and will put you in the bigger builder class.

## It's The World's Best

The Aloe Convertible Level is the world's best—a combination of both level and transit and quickly converted to the use of either. Very accurate—so simple anyone can use it. Takes sights either above or below the horizontal. An aid to lasting success.



## Quickly Convertible

Can be changed in less than a minute. No parts to remove or get lost.

## Complete

Tripod, Case, Trivet, Plumb Bob, Sunshade. Instructions included.

## AS A TRANSIT



**FREE  
BOOKLET**



## You Learn To Use It In An Hour

No technical knowledge needed—no experience necessary. With our plain and complete instruction book, included free, you can put the instrument to use at once. It is simple in construction and operation. You can go right out on the job and get results immediately. Will do more to bring you success than years of plodding.

## Free Trial—Easy Terms

Just \$5.00 brings it to you complete—on 10 days' trial. If perfectly satisfied pay the balance in easy monthly installments. Use it while you pay. It earns money faster than the easy monthly payments come due.

## MAIL COUPON TODAY

A. S. ALOE CO., 1824 Olive St., St. Louis, Mo. Without obligation, send me your FREE book, "Be A Bigger Builder". Also full particulars about the Aloe Convertible Level and details of your easy payment plan.

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
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**A. S. ALOE CO.** 1824 Olive St.  
St. Louis, Mo.



# Floor Surfacing Pays Big Profits



Many carpenters, young, middle aged, and older, whom we started in the Floor Surfacing business with American Universal Floor Surfacing Machines make from \$25.00 to \$40.00 and more per day and get all the business they can handle.

They are men who have been carrying a tool box—like you. They wanted a chance to "get somewhere", to make real money, to be their own bosses and to build a future for themselves and their families. They saw that chance in the Floor Surfacing game and grabbed it.

All of this is easily done with an

## American Universal FLOOR SURFACING MACHINE

Every new floor must be surfaced; every old floor needs resurfacing. There is surfacing work to be done in every new and old business or residence building in your town. Think man, what that means! Have you energy and "get-up" enough to go out and get the work that is waiting for you on every hand?

We can help you get into a line that is not overcrowded, that is easy to manage and operate, easy to build and enlarge; a business that requires very little money, almost no operating expense and one that can be made to pay big, handsome profits from the very first day you start.

WRITE NOW FOR PARTICULARS. Send your name and address to us today with just a note saying, "Tell me how I can get into the floor surfacing business." We'll send you full information about the wonderful opportunity open to you. We'll tell you all about the American Universal Machine, what it does, how it works, what it costs, and give you letters, facts and figures that will cause you to do some tall thinking. Do it right now before you lay this book aside.

**The American Floor Surfacing Machine Co.**  
522 So. St. Clair St., Toledo, Ohio

**\$25<sup>00</sup>**  
**Per Day**

### BIG PROFITS Now Possible with "HANDY HUTCH"

This wonderful new little woodworker was designed expressly to meet the needs of those who cannot afford high priced woodworking machines. Probably you have been waiting for years for just such a machine as "Handy Hutch." Sold on very easy terms—only \$35 first payment, will bring "Handy Hutch" to help you. The newest addition to an already famous line of woodworkers, "Handy Hutch" will serve you best.

**CROSS-CUTS AND RIPS 3" MATERIAL**  
**Cross-cuts**  
**Dadoes**  
**Mitres**  
**Rips**

**Grooves**  
**Rabbets**  
**Bevels**  
**Jointers**

Ball bearings throughout  
With or without Jointer.

"Handy Hutch" is the newest, biggest and best little time and money saver you ever set eyes upon. Guaranteed.

#### EASY TO USE

The 3 H. P. dust-proof motor which operates "Handy Hutch" can be ran from any electric light socket. The 21"x31" cast iron table top can be raised and lowered easily. The 4" or 6" jointer, when at-

Send name and address Today for full information.  
**HUTCHINSON MFG. CO.**

Dept. C. Norristown, Pa.

**INVESTIGATE TODAY!**

**EQUIPMENT:—**  
3 H. P. dust-proof motor, 2" endless belt, rip saw fence, cross-cut fence, 10" rip saw, 10" cross-cut saw, under-slung rip saw guard, overhead rip saw guard, 2 wrenches. Can be supplied with countershaft for a gasoline engine drive.

#### EASY TO OWN

tached, will do the work equally as well as any large single-purpose jointer. The saw and jointer tables are long and smooth so that long, straight pieces can be handled quickly and accurately.

## Earn A Years Wages in Three Months!

### HOW?

By going into the business of resurfacing new and old floors with a National Electric Floor-Surfacing Machine.

Earning capacity of the machine—from \$20 to \$60 per day. Plenty of work. Be your own employer for your own profit.

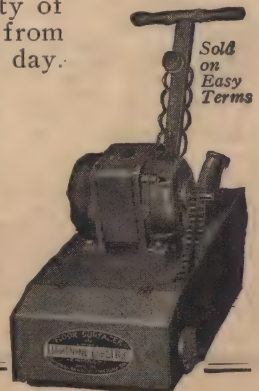


**5-DAY FREE TRIAL—5-YEAR GUARANTEE**

**Sold on Easy Terms**

## NATIONAL SAND-ING MACHINE CO.

541 Vedder Street,  
Chicago, Illinois.



# Pick up \$5.00

## Bills from the floors of Your Town



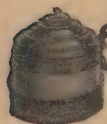
**Make \$25 to \$40 a Day  
With the FREE-O-DUST Super  
Surfacer**

Does the proposition sound good to you? Bill Jones of Keokuk cleaned up \$8,500 last year floor surfacing. Sam Smith of Kalamazoo earned \$10,000, and Bill Smiley of Chicago, \$7,600. Practically every one in this business has earned big money right from the start. No special training or experience is required and the demand is always greater than the supply.

The Free-O-Dust sands right up to the baseboard—no side drum is necessary. A side drum is not practical anyway, and over 90 per cent of the contractors using machines equipped with side drums never use them. Verify this statement among your own acquaintances.

The silent high speed chain eliminates vibration and prevents loss of power. All the dust is picked up on the forward as well as on the backward movement and the air kept free of dust at all times. Clip the coupon today and mail it for complete information. There is absolutely no obligation.

**ELECTRIC  
ROTARY  
MACHINE**



For sanding wood floors where an exceptionally high finish is required—also for surfacing and polishing marble, terrazzo, etc., waxing, polishing, and for scrubbing. A different attachment for each operation.

**Electric Rotary Machine Co.,**  
3835 W. Lake St., Chicago, Ill.

Electric Rotary Machine Company,  
3835 W. Lake St., Chicago, U. S. A.

☐ Please send me booklet, "A Day's Work" giving full information about the FREE-O-DUST Super Surfacer, and the complete money-making plan.

☐ Please send me General Booklet giving full information about the Electric Rotary Machine.

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Copyright, 1925  
by Universal  
Gypsum Co.

## GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD

It is easily and quickly installed, and will not warp, shrink, or crack. Any desired scheme of decoration is possible,—paint, paper, calcimine or panels.

## Remodel with Gypsolite

Gypsolite is fire-resisting, with remarkable insulating qualities, due to minute air cells in the patented gypsum core. Ideal for all forms of remodeling, such as partitions to provide for extra rooms, and for repairing.

**Gypsolite is 6 ways better**

**1—Greater strength:** Wide boards of gypsum rock, lined with a tough fibre material. Stronger by 25% than other gypsum wallboards.

**2—Lighter weight:** Full 3/4 inches thick, yet 20% lighter than other gypsum wallboards, in spite of its greater strength.

**3—Less breakage:** Stands rough treatment with less damage because of its greater strength and rigidity.

**4—Better insulation:** Pure gypsum, containing minute dead air cells, makes up the core of Gypsolite, obstructing heat, cold and sound.

**5—Saws more easily:** Cuts as clean and true as pine. No crumbled edges.

**6—Nails without breaking:** May be nailed within 3/8" of edge without danger of splitting the core.

# GYPSOLITE WALLBOARD

**The Tried and Better Gypsum Wallboard**

*Shipped in straight or mixed cars, with Insulux, Plaster, and other gypsum products, from our mills located at Ft. Dodge, Ia., Akron and Batavia, N. Y., and Rotan, Texas*

**UNIVERSAL GYPSUM COMPANY**  
Dept. 5, 111 W. Washington Street, Chicago

**ELECTRIC ROTARY MACHINE COMPANY**  
3835 W. Lake St. Chicago, Illinois  
*Branch Office New York City*





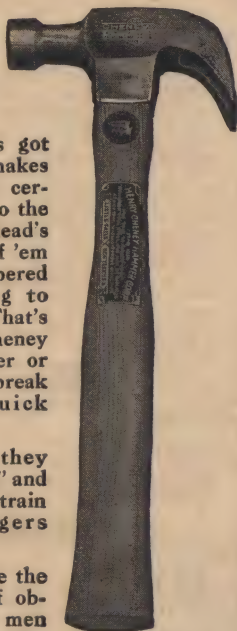
## "Y'r right it's a Cheney"

The fellow that  
tried to saw some-  
thing else off on me  
would have a hard  
time.

See that claw? It's got  
*just* the curve that makes  
pulling easy and it cer-  
tainly gives "hang" to the  
hammer. The whole head's  
different from a lot of 'em  
— each end is tempered  
separately according to  
work it has to do. That's  
why the face of a Cheney  
Hammer won't batter or  
chip nor the claws break  
when you put a quick  
strain on 'em.

And that handle — they  
call it the "never-slip" and  
it sure is. It doesn't strain  
or cramp the fingers  
either.

Cheney Hammers are the  
result of 90 years of ob-  
servation of the way men  
use hammers by men who  
know how to make ham-  
mers.

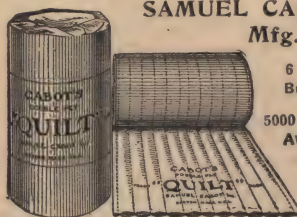


~ if you insulate your house with

## Cabot's Heat Insulating "Quilt"

Your house gets cold in  
Winter because the heat es-  
capes. Quilt stops this and  
keeps the house warm on  
the smallest amount of fuel.  
It will save about one-third  
of your coal bill—and will  
keep up this saving and  
make you comfortable as  
long as the house stands.  
Quilt is sanitary and per-  
manent (will not get foul or  
rot, nor harbor insects or  
vermin); it is fire-resistant;  
flexible (can be used any-  
where; and low in cost for  
material and labor.

*Sample of Quilt sent free*



**SAMUEL CABOT, Inc.**  
Mfg. Chemists

6 Oliver St.,  
Boston, Mass.

5000 Bloomingdale  
Ave., Chicago

Mail  
this  
coupon

Samuel Cabot, Inc., 6 Oliver St., Boston.  
5000 Bloomingdale Ave., Chicago.

Send me free sample Cabot's Quilt and  
full information:

Name. ....

Street. ....

Town. .... State. ....

9196



**A TOOL-BOX NECESSITY — THE TAINTOR POSITIVE SAW SET.** The Tool which sets your saw Right.

Is there a Taintor in Your Tool-box? If not, talk it over with your hardware dealer. Send for Book: "Care of Saws." Free to members of the Brotherhood.

**TAINTOR MFG. Co., 95 Reade St., New York City.**



## STOP LOOK LISTEN!

You owe it to yourself, your Business and your Bank deposits to write for our **FREE BOOKLET** "How to select, test and Care for **CONVERTIBLE LEVELS**"

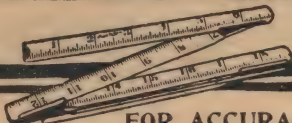
This small advertisement offers you a regular fully equipped Convertible Level for a 10 days **FREE TRIAL** at a remarkable **LOW PRICE**. Payable **CASH** or **TERMS**.

Write at once for free Booklet and Circular E.

672 River St.

**Geier & Bluhm, Inc.**

Troy, N. Y.



FOR ACCURACY  
USE **AMERICAN RULE** PRODUCTS

Carpenters' folding rules, Steel Tapes, Glaziers' Rules, Straight Edges, Special scales. Guaranteed quality and always moderate prices. "AMERICAN RULES measure the World".

We also manufacture carpenters steel squares. At all good hardware dealers or

**AMERICAN RULE MFG. CO., INC.**

486 Johnson Avenue, Brooklyn, N. Y.

**BUY DIRECT  
SAVE HALF**



GRADE A  
QUALITY  
GOODS

at **WHOLESALE**

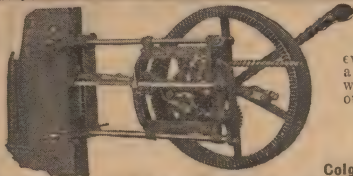
SEND for **FREE BOOK**



Any handy man can install his own plumbing and heating by our new, easy method. Free installing plans show you how. You save waste and high labor cost with our cut-to-fit system. Fifty years of economy service to home owners, farmers, builders and mechanics. Million dollar plants behind our guarantee. **FREE BOOK** shows everything in plumbing and heating fixtures and supplies. Write today for copy.

**HARDIN-LAVIN COMPANY**  
144-54 West Pershing Road, Chicago, Ill.

ESTABLISHED 1876



## More Money For Carpenters

Make \$50 to \$100 weekly. Experienced Carpenters wanted everywhere to demonstrate and sell the Champion Mortiser. Cuts a perfect mortise of any size, length and depth in any kind of wood,—and does it quicker, better and easier than by any other method.

Your carpenter experience will help you make good money with this tool. Write today for exclusive agent's proposition.

**Colgan Machinery & Supply Co., 307 Hayden Bldg., Columbus, Ohio.**

## The "INTERLOX" Thinks

Don't use a stick or guess at a measurement. Quick, accurate, durable and rustproof. Use it once and you will never work without it. Write today for liberal selling inducements to mechanics.

**MASTER RULE MFG. CO., INC.**  
815C East 136th St., New York City

Invented by a Brotherhood Man

The famous  
"Interlox" Master Slide Rule



gives both inside and outside measurements instantly.

## Boettcher's Portable Electric Saw Pays for Itself

Here is a saw that pays for itself—with the time and labor it saves the carpenter. For ripping, crosscutting, mitering, and grooving stock up to 14 inches thick, Boettcher's Portable Electric Saw is faster and handier in every way. Its low price—only \$40—puts it within the reach of every one.



Write today for further information.

**BOETTCHER COMPANY**

442 N. Peoria St.

Chicago, Ill.

**K&E**

**STEEL  
TAPE**

Accurate  
Measuring  
Simplified—

A great handicap overcome! No second person needed to hold the end of your tape while measuring. The K&E "Endfastener" added to our "Home" Steel Tape is a great convenience and time-saver. Ask for it at your Hardware Store.

**KEUFFEL & ESSER CO.**

New York, HOBOKEN, N. J.

Chicago, St. Louis,

San Francisco,

Montreal.





# WITH APOLOGIES TO HENRY FORD



Model X

created a sensation in the building field.

Some of its features are: Heavy-gauge steel used throughout, corners electrically butt welded, body electrically spot welded every three inches, mirror of high-grade plate, adjustable shelves, white enamel permanently baked on.

Send for Catalog A-4 showing 7 more models

**MORTON MANUFACTURING CO.**

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**Quantity production**, attained by us in the bathroom cabinet industry just as it was reached by Ford in the automotive industry, enables us to produce this model at a cost that has



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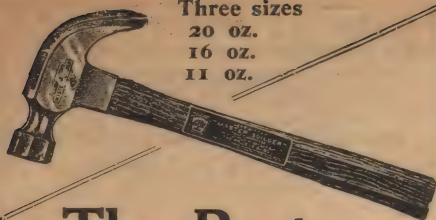
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Three sizes

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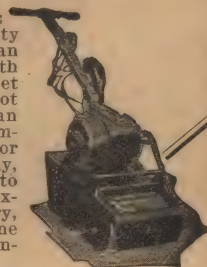
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10 circular saw, band saw,  
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Complete  
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Nothing else to buy! Motor and accessories complete  
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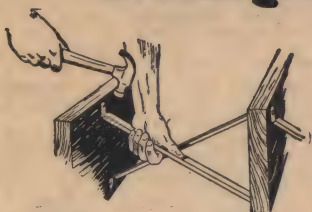
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The Little Automatic Surfacing Machine (on table) is a wonder for removing varnish from desk tops, counters, etc., or for all sorts of new work.

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The work is simple, and our book of instructions enables you to install a job perfectly.

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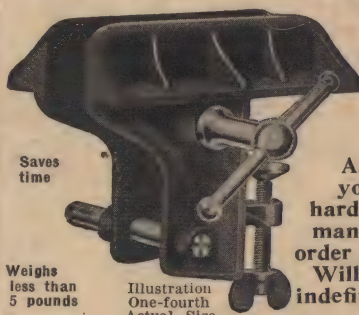
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Get this practical Woodworkers Vise. Weighs less, 5 pounds, easily carried in carpenters kit, always handy on the job. Will fasten on anything from  $\frac{1}{4}$  to 24 inches thick. Makes work easier; saves money. Fastened to a saw horse it's just the thing for holding sash or doors—grips so you can plane in either direction. Fine for stair work, sawing bevels and mitres. Fully guaranteed by 42 year old manufacturers well known for their good, moderately priced builders hardware. Order from your hardware man or send us the name of your hardware dealer and 3 dollars and a vise will be sent to you all charges prepaid. Write for Free illustrated Folder explaining the many uses of the vise.



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Next time you're at the hardware store ask the clerk to show you a Maydole and other hammers of the same style and weight.

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Will help you to increase your business and add greatly to your profits—decrease the chance for costly errors—and save time and money.



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The knives are set with the use of a headless set screw. Flanged side plates strengthen the head and keep knives from twisting while being set. Hexagonal head machine bolts securely fasten the knives.

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The Crofoot Screen Tacker works with the speed and precision of a machine gun. One whack—and one staple is securely driven and another automatically moves into the firing chamber ready to be driven. A wonderful time and money saver. Staples come in strips—78 to a strip—three seconds to reload.

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The "Woodpecker" is known by the  
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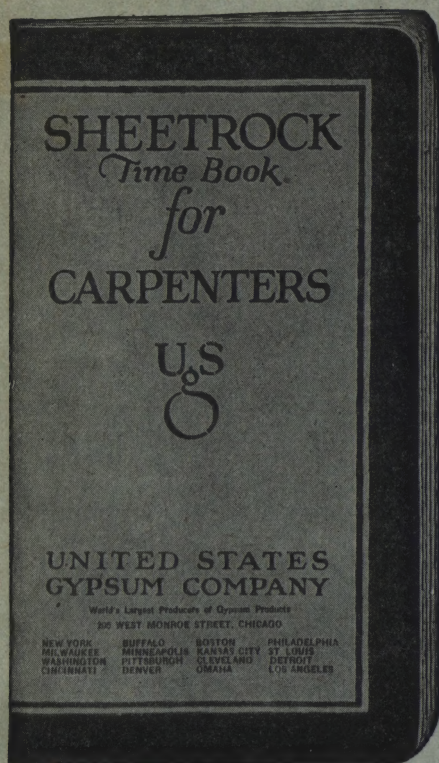
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